IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. April 23, 1862.

the bill (II. R. No. 106) to facilitate the suppres on of the rebellion, and so prevent its return.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: In the preamble of the bill der consideration, I find the following weighty and startling words Slavery has caused the present rebellion in the

United States, and there can be no solid and permanent peace in this Republic, so long as that institution exists." Sir, I believe these words are true. This con-

viction imposes upon me the duty, not only of orging the President to use his power as provi-ted in the bill, but opens the whole field of in-quiry as to what policy is demanded to secure solid and permanent peace and union." I shall herefore address myself directly to the inquiry her, under the Constitution, Congress has ar right to interfere with the system of slavery

I approach the subject with some reluctance, sease I have, up to the breaking out of this re-ellion held that slavery was a local affair, and at Congress, having no rights over it, had no ties in the premises. But I have always ed that if the guardians of that institution, stelly and madness, ever did succeed in nationality, so that I should be held resble in any way for its future existence, it ld have no mercy at my hands.

am also compelled to approach this question book at it from the quiet standpoint of a plain encity, having a thorough dislike for all politi-strategy, and no taste whatever for the mere f any question. But I find a deep, increasing under-current of

ne solution of this question of slavery. This inquiry has produced some agitation, and produce more. I have not in times past fur-ed, nor do I expect in future to furnish, much agitation: but I must say I have as thorough a contempt istent with that courtesy I desire at all extend to those who differ with me in I allude to that kind of political man-

I remember once to have read of an eastern march marching at the head of the most nungly annoyed by the boisterous agitation of the vaves of the sea, which threatened to interrupt is progress and defeat his plans. He resorted a pronunciamiento, and undertook to lecture Now, in my humble gment, Xerxes made a great ass of himself, and

with the judgment and conscience of an intelligent hristian nation. The short logic now running brough the minds of many people is this: sla-ery is the cause of this war; therefore slavery heist be destroyed.
It is quite evident that the mind of the Presi-

eat—with the simplicity, earnestness, and honvery a question of "self-preservation," and as such commends it to Congress. As a faithful guardian of the national life, he has uttered a warning voice which it would be unwise, if not criminal, to disregard. While he has shown a proper deference to those interested, and sought heir co-operation in any practical measure—it cannot be supposed that he intends that a question of self preservation shall ever pass out of the

own views are quite decided, and have been formed outside the arena of prevailing agitation, shall present them with great diffidence, and in he spirit of earnest inquiry as to what is the right an independent utterance upon the "vexed ques-tion," having a proper regard for differences of minion, and a proper disregard for personal con-

quences.
It cannot be denied that this great dread and utter abhorrence of slavery, prevailing in the minds of right minded people, is accompanied with the feeling that nothing can be done to se-cure its final overthrow without violating the onstitution of the United States. I recognize his wide-spread, universal regard for the Conitution, as one of the grand safe-guards of na-onal existence, and not to be lightly esteemed The inquiry therefore meets us at the threshold the discussion; does the Constitution, by a fair construction of its powers, authorize or per-

nit such interference by Congress with slavery as will lead to its ultimate extinction? it is not simply in its property aspects that slais urged upon our most serious considera-The relation which that system bears to uance will have upon their perpetuity, the antaghat source, and, above all, the intimate and direct rebellion, furnish topics of serious inquiry, and give rise to the question, still more serious, whethor the Constitution itself is competent to grapple with impending dangers from this source, and

ply an efficient remedy.
The inquiry, of course, must lead to an investiation of the real merits of the system of slavery, careful consideration of its power and tende ies for mischief, and involves the right and duty of Congress in the premises.

Without promising to pursue anything like

egical accuracy in the discussion, I offer the folrove them sound.

It is the right and duty of Congress to des

troy every enemy that threatens the national

2. Slavery is such an enemy. Therefore it is the right and duty of Congress to destroy sla-

mation of the Constitution, succeeded in creating an absolute sovereignty for all purposes, exre clearly set forth in the preamble, in the fol-

lowing language:
"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the Unied States of America.'

Now, whatever other objects, purposes or aims the people may have had, it is absolutely certain that unity, justice, domestic tranquility, defence, general welfare, and liberty, were intended to be and establishing the Constitution. These objects became the law of the new being thus created. It

# The Principia.

# First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life.

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inate and determine who and what are or are not enemies. If this right of discrimination and de-termination exists, it will hardly be denied that Congress, acting in its co-ordinate capacity, is the proper organ of the Government to exercise this

I do not go to the preamble in search of a distinet grant of power. I go there to ascertain the purposes for which the Constitution was formed. I assume that the Government established by that instrument, is absolutely sovereign to carry out the secure these purposes. and secure these purposes. To deny to a sover-eignty thus formed the power necessary to carry out and secure the purposes of its own creation, really involves the absurdity of denying that it is a sovereignty at all. I need not point out specific clauses, because self-preservation, or, in other words, the carrying out and securing the pur-poses of its own creation is the aim end, sub-stance, and fulfilling of the whole instrument. No one, surely, can deny that the causes of the present most wicked and outrageous rebellion, which, thus far, has succeeded in destroying the

"unity" and "tranquility" of the nation, are proper subjects of inquiry and determination; and if, upon such inquiry, it shall be found that slavery is its author—or if its identification with this rebellion is such as to demonstrate its utter nis rebellion is such as to demonstrate its utter to comply with the purposes for which the to comply with the requisition, for no such proof constitution was formed—then it is not only the ight but the duty of Congress to take such measStates. I am not aware that there is a single State ight but the duty of Congress to take such meas- States. ures as it may deem proper for its destruction as a public enemy. The safety of the people is the supreme law, to which every interest, every intitution, every man's life, even, must yield obe-

troy the Constitution.

state facts and to pursue those inferences which seem palpable and open to the most slender comrehension. It is a fact that nearly all the conthe return of fugitive slaves. These controersies are inapplicable to a proposition to desresponsible for it. That slavery in this country had its origin in the forcible abduction of its vicims from a foreign country, and that their bondage ensued as a usual status of captives taken in war is true, but that the persons now held in slavery are captives taken in war will not be claimed. The status of those now held in slavery is deter-The status of those now held in slavery is determined by applying to each individual an old beathen maxim, "partus sequitor ventrim," "the child follows the condition of the mother." From whence is that maxim derived? From a nation God in His wrath has tried, condemned, whom God in His wrath has tried, condemned, and havied and executed, and buried out of sight, mainly because persistently applied that maxim to creatures

which dishonored Him, and more than anything else wrought out its own national ruin. Now, this great nation, leading the van of Christian and democratic progress, digs out of the fire and brimstone of Roman perdition this maxim, makes it the very basis and foundation of a system which dooms to slavery the laborers of half a continent, and then coolly throws the responsibility of the abhorrent deed upon the continent here, and bids defiance to God and man, power over so large a portion of their fellow. stitution of the United States. Now, let us see how the case stands. The Constitution says the day of its judgment has come. The cry of own section, are thereby unfitted to unite with the poor has reached the ear of their Almighty the laborers of another section of a common than the constitution says the day of its judgment has come. The cry of own section, are thereby unfitted to unite with the poor has reached the ear of their Almighty. prives a whole race of liberty, and assigns as the nly reason, not that they are black, not that they re captives, but that the mother was a slave ere is a direct, positive, fatal conflict with the

It may be claimed that this maxim has been ognized by judicial and legislative action, and has become the local common law of the slave Grant that it is so. This assumption relieves the Constitution of any paternity of the system, and to this extent, surely, there is no system, and to this extent, surely, there is no guarantee. No local or common law can repeal or abrogate the Bill of Rights. More than this, hands of the sovereignty whose life is endangered for to admit that each State, acting as works a corruption of blood. Now, if there is States, can control and finally determine a ques- any one of the old feudal principles of despotism ore thoroughly condemned and abhorred than another, this idea of corruption of blood is that one. It was not only buried by common consent of the Anglo-Saxon race, long before the formation of the Constitution, but the possibility of its resurrection was forever precluded in that instrument: and yet it is the very life, indeed the

only blood the system of slavery has in it. So far is it from being true that slavery based upon the Constitution, it may be stated as a general proposition, that neither the organic or the statutory laws of the slave States themselves undertake to create the relation of master onstitution of Kentucky, adopted in 1850, however, was probably intended to form an excepion to this rule. It is there provided, (articl

"That the right of property is before and higher than any constitutional sanction; that the right of the owner of a slave to such slave and its increase, owner of any property whatever.'

There we have the higher law of slavery, some thing above constitutional sanction. The same provision found its way into that graceless political reprobate called the Lecompton constitution. This is not so much an effort to create the institution, as it is an attempt to perpetuate a relation already existing, and to withdraw it from the each of legislative and judicial interference. It s a concise embodiment of the results of the system and an indorsement thereof by the organ-c law. This culmination of the slave theory, as stated in the Kentucky constitution, did not satisfy its friends, and hence the demand for what was intended to be a complete panecea for all tis ills—the Scott decision. I have thus briefly stated the facts relating to the vitality of slavery and described the thing which is claimed to be guarantied by the Constitution.

Now, when I am daily met with the demand,

most vigorously and earnestly, and with apparent sincerity made, that I shall live up to and respect the guarantees of the Constitution in regard to slavery, I think I have a right to denand, where are those guarantees written in the instrument itself? I do not want outside under-standings or conversations to be substituted for the text: but where is it nominated in the bond that the sovereignty created by the Constitution shall enforce that decree of hell by which, with the brevity and point of a thunderbolt, the child born in the image of God, is severed from the womb and consigned to the stall of the brute? Give me the text of the organic law of this great nation, which sanctions or enforces the robbery of cradles, to supply sinews for a toil creative of luxury for an oligarchy. Where are we bidden to enforce a theory and to protect an interest which declares itself to be above all constitution

al sanction? I claim that the Constitution gives no guarantee whatever for the existence of slavery, but that it lives solely by its own local law, and that local law is in palpable violation of the Constitu-

But I go further, and say that if the life of the institution had been guarantied by the Constitu-tion, if it had drawn its life-blood from that source, if it becomes a public enemy its right to live is forfeited. I say this, because the condi-tion of life for every being is, that it shall not use its powers to strike down the life of its creator. If it does, then its own life is forfeited. And I lives to secure them. A blow aimed at any or all of them is a blow aimed at its own life. As a sovereignty created for these objects, it has a right to live.

This right to exist involves the right to destroy enemies. If it has a right to destroy enemies. If it has a right to destroy enemies a corresponding right to discrimtions.

rightfulness.
It is therefore at least an open question, whether r there can be such a relation under the Constitution, or rather, whether the Constitution does

"Then again it is proposed, as part of the proo be adduced at the hearing after the fugitive has been recaptured, that evidence shall be brought by the claimant to show that slavery is established in the State from which the fugitive absconded. Nov this very thing, in a recent case in the city of New York, was required by one of the judges of that State, which case attracted the attention of the au thorities of Maryland, and against which they pre-tested, because of the indignities heaped on the citizens, and the losses sustained in that city. I that case, the judge of the State Court, required proof that slavery was established in Maryland, and went so far as to say that the only mode of proving it was by reference to the statute-book. Such proof is required in the Senator's amendment; and if he means by this that proof shall be brought that sla-

We are thus brought to the consideration of the lost. minor proposition that slavery is a public enemy. It is evident that the main controversy must turn But I am met at this point with the objection that slavery is guarantied by the Constitution—that the web of its existence by some mysterious process is so interwoven with the warp and woof of that instrument, that to touch slavery you destroy the Constitution. mity were quite apparent, if it stood in the same | me say in reply, that human society has not been troy the Constitution.

It is far from my purpose to enter into a nice of that combination, would demand in like manier the extinction of slavery. It is my object to but the masses are also the sovereigns. A sysiscussion of constitutional law, but rather to show that it is thus hostile, and that this rebellion

Let us for a moment look at its past footprints roversies which have hitherto prevailed on the upon this continent, and inquire into its true oriubject, related to the extension of the system, or gin, aims, and results. More than two hundred respect and contempt, then the power of that nayears ago, a vessel landed upon the shores of this wilderness continent freighted with an idea. True. troy the system, upon the ground that it is a public enemy. Granting that the Constitution did guaranty the return of fugitive slaves, it does not follow that it undertook to keep up a supply of fugitives. But we may understand the supply of fugitives. But we may understand the had long held sway over Europe, and determined of social position, so far as slavery has given tone rubbish of the past. But the idea came for conquest and dominion, and it still lives. That idea laboring sovereigns of this country in the walks and long held sway over Europe, and determined of social position, so far as slavery has given tone upon terms involving the personal degradation of A more delicate, complicated, and important task subject better by inquiring into the facts of the existence of the system in this country, and may thus see whether the Constitution is in any way responsible for it. That slavery in this country had its origin in the foreible abduction of its vice. victims villiens; its home was in the mountain yourselves to be despised and insulted at home; crags; its business, war; its wealth, spoils: its pleasant places, the desolation of industry; its law, the will of a chieftain; its prey, the people; kings, battling for the right to govern and control insult upon neighbors? Simply because slavery

need not trace the development of the feudal or despotic idea into the full grown system of slav ery as it now exists. In its new form it is seven times worse than before. It was despotism then, it is despotism now. In Europe it succumbed and gradually vanished before the pale starlight of the consequently of the laboring sovereigns of this monarchies. But while heaven and earth rejoiced under the Constitution of the United States. But This heathen maxim de- friend, and that system, which has hitherto eluded retribution, must stand the scrutiny of mankind,

and be judged by its deeds. Let us examine some of the direct antagonisms between the system and the objects for which the Constitution was formed. As an illustration how entirely it defeats the first object named—that is "justice"--I need not spend time in arguing that slavery is contrary to natural justice. That point is so universally conceded that it may be assumed as an axiom. The authors of the Constitution ular class of persons, it is fair to presume was intended to reach all who are to be affected republic; I mean that a republic cannot live by the administration of justice.

It is not necessary for the purpose of my argu-

ment to extend the inquiry as to how far every in-habitant of a country may demand justice at the hands of a sovereignty formed by the people for the avowed purpose of establishing justice—or to throw upon the General Government responsibilities in this regard which belong to State Governments. But I do desire to enter a modest, but firm, protest against the popular view of this question, taken by all parties, which contemptuously and scornfully ignores all right of the slave to justice in his personal relations, and without desir-ing to take a hyper-religious view of the subject, or press Christian ethics improperly into the controversy, I do claim that, when God in His providence locates beings formed in His own image idence locates beings formed in Sovereignty, pro-Its government in behalf of the oppressed. Hence world. it is, that "whoever oppresseth the poor reproacheth his Maker." And I venture to say that the Almighty has this day a controversy with this ination because the rights of the poor have been persistently ignored, and natural justice denied to them. Now we may say that a denial of justice to the slave can work no harm to us, because the slave is too weak to vindicate his rights. But the constitutional guardians of a nation's sover-eignty cannot afford to enter the lists against such an adversary as we do encounter when we oppress the poor and vex the needy. It may seem easy to stop the mouth of the dumb and turn away the poor and friendless from his right, but their Re-deemer is mighty, and no wise counselor of the nation's safety will attempt to thwart His purposes or refuse to cooperate in His plans when He rises in the majesty of His power to vindicate the rights

of the poor.

If it shall appear that the power of the eignty can be rightfully exercised, directly to carry out the objects of its being, or if this system of crying injustice has made itself obnoxious to interference by this and other delinquencies, and in consequence of outrages upon the nation's life and welfare—permitted by Providence, perhaps, for this very end—there, I say, our responsibility begins. Let us give a moment's heed to His warnings; see what estimate He places upon the rights of the poor, and the pledges he has given

oppress the afflicted in the gate; for the Lord will blead their cause, and spoil the soul of those that poiled them."—Proverbs, xxii, 22,23. "Wo unto him that buildeth his house by

righteousness and his chambers by wrong; that useth his neighbor's service without wages, and givuseth his neighbor's service without wages, and giveth him not for his work."—Jereminh, xxii, 12.

"Therefore, thus saith the Lord: ye have not hearkened unto me, in proclaiming liberty, every one to his brother, and every man to his neighbor; behold! I will proclaim a liberty for you, saith the Lord, to the sword, to the pestilence, and to the fuming." Legacity viv.

Lord, to the sword, to the pestilence, and to the famine."—Jeremiah, xxiv, 17.

"He shall judge the poor of the people. He shall save the children of the needy, and shall break in pieces the oppressor." Psalm lxxii, 4.

"For the oppressor of the poor, for the sighing of the needy, now will I arise, saith the Lord. I will set him in safety from him that puffeth at him."—Psalm xii 5.

Now, if the existence of this huge injustice the land has aroused the wrath of the Almighty, and if this injustice is in direct contravention of the fundamental purpose of a Government or lained by His provid nce, then surely an obligation rests upon us to put away the iniquity, and there is no safety to the nation without it. But there are other antagonisms operating directly against every one of the declared purposes of the Constitution.

The great struggles and controversies of the

isting status, without having inquired into its human race have proceeded from the varied and good and regular standing, and has absorbed unceasing attempts of the powerful, the wealthy, and more intelligent, to overreach, harass, and oppress the weak. God, in his mercy, took pity upon them, and instituted republican governments as the only sure refuge of the people. This safety sire to oppress the hireling in his wages, but or-dinarily the hireling can leave the employment

of a hard master and seek a better one. In the system of slavery these checks are all removed; capital has complete, unquestioned control, not only over labor, but over the laborer. In other cases the greedy hand of power stands ready to snatch the hard-earned products of toil from the rightful possessor; but this system lays its iron grasp upon the laborer bimself, deprive him of manhood, and drives him out among the beasts of the field. All this is in direct and fatal and burdens upon them, until all of liberty is

But it is claimed that these ill effects of the system are confined to an inferior race, and that the great mass of white laborers are not affected. Let of slavery. And I stand here to denounce with me say in reply, that human society has not been unmeasured indignation such a nuisance, as absoorganized with such loose joints as this. The effect of a long continued degradation of laborers, cannot, in the nature of things, be confined to its tematic degradation of laborers, even though they tion and respect for all who live by labor. If the on is weakened and its existence endangered. to social life among us—but Europe is taught, by the masters of the same school, to believe that Americans are a rabble. The governing classes abroad despise you, because you have permitted

the very foundations of national existence-that is national honor. country, in the estimation of the civilized world. continent here, and bids defiance to God and man, under the Constitution of the United States. But men who constitute the laboring force of their own section, are thereby unfitted to unite with country in sustaining a republican government.

By this broad assertion I do not intend to detract from the character of slaveholders any of the fine qualities claimed for them, or bring against them charges of undue cruelty, or to deny that under some forms of government they might get along with their system successfully; but the point I make is: that while they regard and treat the laborers of their own section as chattels -deem man to be merchandise-they will not cooperate with the laborers who are the soverthe ob-tinstru-pon those terms of equality, forbearance, and courtesy, which are absolutely indispensable to that it the successful administration of the affairs of a

while this enemy to domestic tranquility and national honor, holds sway.

I stand here as a laborer, from my youth up.

I have thus pand hastly, som I represent a constituency of laborers. I presume it is no discourtesy to say that every member on this floor from the free States, represents such a constituency. The ballots that sent us here were placed in the box by fingers hardened by toil; and placed in the box by fingers hardened by toil; and of the subject. The inquiry which I have started to prove the nation's soywe cannot if we would, and would not, I trust, if we could, shirk any of the reproaches or responsibilities attached to the condition of laborers. But we are met here by those who, from the mofamily, wife, children, everything that men desire to live for, and have blotted out from fessedly based upon justice, there is an obligation somewhere to give heed to His claims in this regard. He has pledged the honor and strength of his sight, God's revealed pathway to a better

Now, is it to be wondered at that scholars from such a school should give evidence of proficiency in their training when they are brought into diand compromises of vexed questions should be Congress; that bluster and threats should form the staple of logic, and pistols, knives, and clubs the ies of a nation's salvation, and with

These things are all the legitimate fruits of slavery. Every tree shall be judged by its fruits; and to this judgment the people of this country are now bringing this system. They have a right to pass judgment upon it, or anything else that so nately concerns their safety and welfare; and I will venture to say that no opinion or sentiment is more rapidly forming in the minds of quiet, thinking, intelligent people than this—that the practical results of this system tend necessarily to fatal divisions and rebellions in our republican Government, and that it is consequently a dangerous foe to public tranquility and safety.

But I also propose to show that in its neighborhood relations it is an intolerable nuisance, and ought therefore to be abated. The system operated interests and along a different part of the feedback of th

a primitive enterprize, who "sat, squat like a toad by the ear of Eve," and beguiled her into transgression. Then, it had no argument or reason, no law or constitution, and had no religion; it only asked for a night's lodging; would sleep in a shed, and work faithfully and quietly in the field. But now, in the plenitude of its power, it types round and presents the whole country by for its own existence. I desire to say most semplate for its own existence. I desire to say most semplate for its own existence.

land. Now it finds that a favorable public opinion is necessary to its own existence. The instiution cannot prosper unless it is popular, and, like a grist-mill or tayern, it must have the "good neighbors. After it had deprived the mass of its immediate neighbors of all means of education, the task of controlling public opinion

revolt among the slaves, thus acknowledging that the inexorable necessities of the system required it, its guardians have actually succeeded in establishing a despotism over their entire territory, it, its guardians have actually succeeded in establishing a despotism over their entire territory, more rigid and cruel and fraught with more national disgrace than any thing that has oursed Europe for the last century. There is no freedom, and has been no freedom of opinion, for down, and has been no freedom of opinion, for the slave States even among the free states are national disgrace than any thing that has oursed down to hold, and passed a general confiscation and the slave States even among the free states are not now He put down a rebellion. Did he argue the right of coercion with them? Did he spend breath in offers of compromise? Did he spend breath in offers of compromise of the slave states are not now He put down a rebellion. Did he argue the right of coercion with them? Did he spend breath in offers of compromise? Did he spend breath in offers of compromise of the slave states are not now He put down a rebellion. Did he argue the right of coercion with them? Did he spend breath in offers of compromise of the slave states are not now He put down a rebellion. Did he argue the right of coercion with them? Did he spend breath in offers of compromise of the slave states are not now He put down a rebellion. Did he argue the right of coercion with them? Did he spend breath in offers of compromise of the slave states are not now he had antagonism with the fundamental designs and purposes of this republican Government. The President recognizes fully the importance of this question in that part of his annual message where he speaks of "the effort to place capital on an he speaks of "the effort to place capital on an he speaks of "the effort to place capital on an he speaks of "the effort to place capital on an he speaks of "the effort to place capital on an large of the speak or write sentiments hostile to the institution. And this has been avowedly a slavery necessity.

I will not take time to go into detail on this subject. Volumes might be penned illustrating the stubborn fact which I have stated, that there is and has been no freedom of opinion, but that the night of despotism had, before the rebellion broke out, settled down all over the land at the bidding

lutely intolerable. If the miserable slave toiling in his bondage, has no right to appeal to the nation's sovereignty, if judicial decisions have denied them all right of a hearing, so that they are driven to God alone, surely the burning infamy of such a despotism, exercised upon bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, men who are white enough to have rights, might startle the guardians, of a nation's honor,

and lead to the inquiry of abatement.

But slavery has other neighbors. The freemen of the North desire occasionally to prosecute law-Now slavery has accomplished this to a most fear- ful pursuits, or find recreation and pleasure in traveling through the boundaries of States where the Constitution is presumed to be protection and northern men. No such visitor was allowed to discuss openly the fundamental dogma of the Declaration of Independence. If he crossed the slave line he must leave behind him his manhood. his conscience, his freedom of thought and speech, its history, the dark ages of Europe.

The organization of regular Governments under their own property, they are met with contempt and scorn from an aristocracy abroad sympathiz-tution said it could not live unless these degrading

> Thus is this system in direct antagonism with they will abandon such naughty ways hereafter? upon such neighborhood annoyances, it will be none the less so in future. Do you intend to give "right on the goose ?" for such outrages except by removing their cause. And, I say, if State rights and State institutions are hereafter to inflict such outrages and insults, I would grind them into powder finer than Moses will never consent to leave to posterity to fight this ouarrel over again, whenever it suits the personal ambition of an oligarchy to conspire against a nation's tranquility. If no indemnity can be had for the past, security must be made doubly sure I have thus passed under review, very briefly

is, whether it is an enemy to the nation's sov-ereignty, and whether its hostility is of that marked and determined character that that supreme law er's care, all the way up through youth and man-hood, have been trained to regard a laborer as prosecute this inquiry; if I have no right, acting here as an humble unit among the guardians of the nation's sovereignty, to determine what are and what are not enemies, and to act accordingly; or if I have entirely misjudged as to the real character discussion, for I have no wish to agitate this or any other question merely for the sake of the excitement growing out of such agitation. But this question is upon us in all its length, breadth, and overwhelming magnitude. I desire to have it setrect contact with laborers in legislative halls? Is it matter of surprise that time honored settlements simply for myself or for a living constituency. am the trustee of unborn millions, and I try to trampled upon, treated with contempt, and all recognize fully the weighty and solemn responsi the vials of invective wrath poured upon the free-men who dared to complain or resist? Is it mat-and whether my children are to live under a sovmen who dared to complain or resist? Is it mat-ter of surprise that the overseer's lash should be ereignty or not; whether that sovereignty is comtransferred from the plantation to the Halls of petent to protect its loyal citizens from insult and outrage wherever its glorious flag waves; whether, when the organic law declares the preservation of staple of logic, and pistols, knives, and clubs the conclusions of argument; that executive opportunity should furnish to rebellion all its material to destroy the life of the nation and lay waste its territory? Is it a matter of wonder that like the frogs and vermin of Egypt, this system should crawl up and take possession of the palaces, tables, and bed-chambers of this capital? That in the day of the nation's peril the Pharaoh then in power should despise and neglect the opportunities of a nation's salyation, and with hardened heart and blind imbecility invite the Almighty's wrath? an enemy to its own unity, a violation of natural justice, a persistent disturber of the domestic tranquility, a fee to the public welfare, and a destroyer of the peoples' liberties, may hold sway perpetually without the power of self-defense; if the bold political absurdity of an imperium in imperio is not only to be tolerated but allowed to "cry have and let loose the dogs of war" upon the national life with impunity and without punishment, this great sovereignty had better at once go into bank-

ruptey or apply to probate for a guardian.

But I may be asked, why do you not regard sla rates directly between master and slave, and if its effects were confined solely to them, its neighborhood relations could have no place in the discussion. But this is not the case. There are two classes of persons upon whom it operates, who as a neighbor, certainly may not touch him as a classes of persons upon whom it operates, who have rights under the Constitution, and who have at least as strong a claim for protection in those rights as slaveholders.

I refer to non-slaveholders residing in the slave States, and to other citizens temporarily sojourning in those States. When slavery first appeared in our paradise, it came sneaking in, like Satan on a primitive enterprize, who "sat, squar like a toad ing the street as a slabbering mad day. This re-

no law or constitution, and had no religion; it only asked for a night's lodging; would sleep it a shed, and work faithfully and quietly in the field. But now, in the plenitude of its power, it ty of strait-jackets for a sovereignty struggling turns round and preëmpts the whole country by virtue of a night's hospitality. It is full of arguments and reasons, a member of the church in

When it pleased the Almighty first to establish constitutional government on earth, when he had given the race an organic law, and had organized the nation of His choice under "stat-utes and ordinances," and had by His own election designated their rulers and leaders, He was met in His wise and beneficient designs almost at the outset of the enterprise with a most determeducation, the task of controlling public opinion was not hopeless. Indeed, a few catch-words and phrases, appeals to prejudices, were sufficient: but this has not always answered. It was found that men would think, and talk, and print things not favorable to the system.

Assigning as a reason that sentiments, openly against Mosses and against Mosses an Assigning as a reason that sentiments, openly avowed, hostile to the system, would encourage was fairly made between the constituted authori-

ished from among the congregation," thus affording a terrific testimony of Almighty God against

and general propositions proposed in the outset, samely, that Congress, as the nation's sovereign-y, has a right to destroy enemies of the national fe; that slavery is such an enemy-which brings me to the conclusion that it is, therefore, the right

and duty of Congress to destroy slavery.

It is one thing to have power, it is quite another thing to exercise that power. If the power exists there is a corresponding duty and obligation. And this brings us at once to grapple with the great tractical issues of emancipation. It is imgreat practical issues of emancipation. It is imssible for me, in the few minutes allotted to speak of plans or details -to discuss gradualism, or immediateism, or colonization, and I can only emark generally that the inquiry opens widely the door of expediency in connection with correct rinciples, brings at once to our most careful conideration the results of so great a change in the condition of one of the mighty laboring forces of the nation, suggests the utmost forbearance to understand it. Foreign nations know it. The wards all interested, demands protection and reghas seldom been committed to mortal hands, and nigh exhausted the blood and treasure of the na yet I am not ready to admit that it cannot be done; I am not willing to suppose that Providence and the Anglo-American race, after having accomplished so many wonders, are to be stalled by a handful of negroes.

rightful authority of this Government established over every foot of its territory, then the objects of Why, sir, I would not turn four millions of "Yan possessions, it sought other devils more malignant than itself, and started its fortunes in the newly without losing your own position among the natural possessions, it sought other devils more malignant than itself, and started its fortunes in the newly without losing your own position among the natural possessions, it sought other devils more malignant than itself, and started its fortunes in the newly without losing your own position among the natural possessions, it sought other devils more malignant to be trampled upon with impunity the existence and prosperity of their institution. War is the eruption of the hitherto slumbering that it is because the war is a compensation of the hitherto slumbering than itself, and started its fortunes in the newly without losing your own position among the natural possessions, it sought other devils more malignant than itself, and started its fortunes in the newly without losing your own position among the natural possessions. volcano; it will be because the war is a compendium of reasons against the system; because the booming reports from the stolen ordnance of secsion have aroused the nation to grapple with its deadliest foe, and assert the right of self-defense, a right never before denied to any being the system of the second to the second to the second to the subject, that emancipation was like the turning loose of the four Euphratean angels, who under the symbol of two hundred thousand thousand horsemen, whose horses had heads the second to the system of the second to the second to the second to the system of the second to the system of the second to the second to the system of the second to the second to the second to the system of the second to the time the burning heap of coals. No, sir, if the life of the institution has been hitherto dependent lefense, a right never before denied to any being that has a right to live.

I claim that this nation has a right to live; that

up, by reconstruction, the right to visit the sepulchers of your honored dead, whose bones rest under a surface of a soil redeemed from rebellion by their blood? Or do you intend to confine such pilgrimages to those only who can procure a pass from the chairman of some central coma pass from the chairman of some central committee, who can certify that the holder hereof is that a question of self-preservation can only be shout of "glory to God in the Do you ask the rightful considered in time of war, and settled only by the sovereigns of this country ever again to submit to war-power. Emancipation should be an assertion, the insults and outrages of former days? If you do, I think you are mistaken in the temper and the right of the sovereignty to take care of itself, not to be mistaken, and never to be forgotten, of determination of the people. There is no remedy to deal summarily with its own enemies, and to provide for its own tranquility, defense, and wel-fare. If resistance is made to laws of emancipation, it will be made at the peril of the law

the property of rebels, and to liberate their slaves, and will vote for such a proposition if nothing better can be done, yet this liberation by the wa power may be partial, does not necessarily abolish the system, and must necessarily neglect the important practical details so necessary to the well-being of all parties. Nor do I believe the territorial theory to be correct, so far as it is inand hastly, some of the points of conflict between mitted suicide, and are dead, then their local laws and institutions are also dead, and the Constitution necessarily prevails all over the territory, these slain that they may live." You want no additional enactment, no political formula, to de-termine the status of all "the inhabitants of the their State existence remains in duress, to be disenthralled by acts of returning loyalty, I would still have the voice of Congress, like an archan-gel's trumpet on a legitimate errand of resurrec-

tion, bid the dry bones of a withering and accur-sed despotism to live, and rescue the most glorious of earth's nationalities from a premature grave. Sir. I stand here as a conservative man, with onservative instincts, interests, and purposes. I desire first of all to conserve the life, unity, and permanent tranquility of this nation. I desire to conserve those great principles of personal liberty which have been winnowed out of the chaff of six enturies, and are garnered up in the Constitution men. As I view this matter, I would as soon think of allowing a nest of vipers to live in the cradle of my children as to permit this system of lavery longer to exist in this country. According to my conservatism, it is simply a question be-tween the children and the snakes. But I do not This is the compuls want to abate one nuisance and set up another in its place. I do not want slave insurrections. I do not want midnight alarms or hearthstones soiled with family blood. I do not want a wandering vagrancy of free blacks, or a promiscuous amalgamation of races. We have heard enough of all this; and it is because I desire to avoid these evils that I insist upon the right and duty of the General Government to take this whole question nto its own hands, and deal with it in a business like, practical, conservative manner. Here is the true field for conservatism to do its work in The objection has been urged upon this floor that an act of liberation would "Africanize souththat an act of liberation would "Africanize southern society." Sir, I am not willing to suppose that "southern society" is so feeble a structure that it will be jostled from its position by an act of justice done to an inferior class. It does not follow that because you pay a man for a day's work you are obliged to sleep in the same bed with him. It does not follow that because you make the boyel of the sleep "bit scatter" for some

make the hovel of the slave "his castle," for pur poses of protection, that he is to spend his time because you secure him in enjoying the society of his own family, that his family and yours are to be compounded into one social circle. It does not follow that because you give him the right of manhood, he is to become an idle, pilfering ragrant, free from the restraints of law and order But there is another view of the subject forced upon our attention by the state of things with which we are already surrounded. You may deny the fact or ignore it, but the inexorable logic of events is daily demonstrating that slavery never can be hereafter the same as hitherto. This war before it ends will have totally demoralized the

system and rendered it more dangerous to social security, and far less profitable and efficient as a security, and far less profitable and emerical producing force. It is every day teaching the slaves practical lessons of liberty, and practical lessons of the efficiency and power of physical force. All the slumbering energies of "love for liberty" will be evoked from the darkened recession of the latest of darkened days to the latest of the latest o

of the heart of a degraded and down-trodden peo-

SPECIAL PROPOSITIONS,

1. Old subscribers in arrears for two years, who will send us three dollars shall be cutiled to the enlarged paper to the end of the current volume, without additional charge.

2. Old subscribers in arrears for one dollar, who will send us two dollars, shall be entitled to the enlarged paper to the end of the current volume, without additional charge.

tional charge.

3. Old subscribers who have prepaid for the current year, and who will send us the name of a new subscriber with two dollars shall be entitled to the enlarged paper to the end of the volume, and one copy of "Our National Charless".

per to the end of the volume, and one copy of "Our National Charters."

4. Two dollars for a new subscriber will pay for "The Principia" one year, and either of the following books with postage prepaid.

First. one copy of the "History of Slavery and Anti-Slavery," or second, two copies of the "American Slave code," or third, Ten copies of "Our National Charters."

5. Four dollars for two new subscribers will pay for two copies of "The Principia," one year, also one copy of the "Democracy of Christianity" in two volumes, and two copies of "Our National Charters" including postage prepaid.

two copies of "Our National Charters" including post-age prepaid.

6, Any individual who will get up a club of not less than ten new subscribers for one year each, to be sent to one post office, may retain one dollar each for commission.

7. Each new subscriber, including those above men-tioned, will be entitled to one copy of "Our National Charters" postage prepaid.

ple. The Almighty never fastened such a motor to the human race as this innate, ineradicable "love for liberty." You may sneer at it or scold about it as you please, but it has done more for human progress, has carried the race up steeper grades, around sharper curves, over rougher tracke, and on the whole with greater speed and safety than all other purely human forces combined, and, if I may be permitted to guess about the future it will be found that the great Conductor of human affairs will have hitched that locomotive to the four millions of slaves; and the question now is, will you, as the proper and appointed guardians, take charge of the train and run it safely and smoothly over the nation's future highway of prosperity, or will you permit it to run as a wild train, without lights, signals, brakemen, or engi-Government as the only proper and competent authority to save us in future from such fearful collisions, disaster, and ruir.

By acts of Congress already passed, many thousands of slaves, all over the slave States, are entitled to their freedom. You have already initiated disintegration and destruction to the system. You have already set fire to the end of the fuse, and sooner or later the explosion will carry desolation and ruin, unless the conservative power of Congress is interposed properly to direct and control the elements. If five hundred thousand slaves as has been stated on this floor-are already set free by acts on your statute-book, can it be supposed that the remainder will continue in bondage with the same docility as before? No one would deny the power of the Federal Government to suppress a slave insurrection. Is it any the less their duty to prevent one?

Sir, the only path of safety is in doing just what the Constitution set out to do, just what our fathers pledged the world should be done-"establish justice" and "secure liberty" throughout the land. Then the unity, tranquility, and welfare of the nation will be secured and made rmanent.

entleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Stevens,] in the preamble to his bill now under consideration " slavery has caused the present rebellion, and there can be no permanent peace and union in civilized world have their searching eyes upon us, to see whether we have the firmness and wis dom to manage this mighty subject. Shall we occupy the rediculous position of having wellhandful of negroes.

When summary vengeance has been visited upon the heads of the reprobate leaders, and the rightful authority of this Government established. human ears when the angel choir amounced the advent of earth's great Emancipator, with the earth peace and good will toward men." It is rather a "tree standing by the river of life, whose leaves are for the healing of the nations." It is rather a harbinger and sure precursor of that

The desert shall blossom and the barren sing ; When justice, mercy, holiness and love, Shall among the people walk, Messiah reign, And earth keep jubilee a thousand years."

#### For the Principia. OPPORTUNITY, RESPONSIBILITY AND JUDGMENT.

One would hardly suppose from the aspects and attitudes among the people, or in Congress, that the appalling danger of the present, was the the system of slavery and the Constitution, and have endeavored to point out its irreconcilable anfor if it be true that those States have really comthe very life, breath, and soul of the Republic not by traitors in arms, but by its friends! From this event, the possibility of which is anguish, acting directly upon all the inhabitants. And whenever the sweet and heavenly breath of the Constitution shall pass through the lungs of a slave he will be free, like the "Spirit of the Lord in Slavery from the state to the nation, through the he will be tree. like the "Spirit of the Lord in the valley of dry bones," proclaiming. "Come first baptism of this war, is such a betrayal of from the four winds, O breath, and breathe upon Liberty! The opportunity to destroy the system, makes this transfer inevitable. Were the opportunity not half so great as it is, the obligation to land." If, however, the theory be correct that destroy it would be overwhelming-but the completeness of the opportunity, from the lowest mo tive, the instincts of self-preservation, through a long scale to the highest-the will of God, make it a grand, solemn, incomparable power. The nation must now abolish Slavery or betray Liber-

ty. While Pro-Slaveryism has so remarkably shaped this war, and counsel is still taken of it, deferentially, whereby it arrogantly lifts its audacious front within and without the National Halls it would not seem to be so.

But moral or wilful blindness cannot affect the reality, nor can covering up with minor issues of the United States, not for ourselves and our children merely, but for all future generations of remove the true issue, nor can a desire to study the problem of self interest a little longer, regardless of humanity and right, defer it. Nought can avert or evade it, if the gate of mercy, which is

This is the compulsion of the crisis, the Divine ordination of opportunity, responsibility and judgment. Thus has God hedged up the people. guarding every side, but one, with the sword of judicial necessity. Thus has he confounded the sophistical, time-serving, compromising wisdom of man and said " Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further: and here shall thy proud waves be

For the Principia. IMPEDIMENT OF SUPPOSED CONSTITU-TIONAL RESTRICTIONS.

Brother Goodell :

I thank you for your editorial remarks, which uggest some amendments to my proposal for simultaneous conventions. As you intimate, it will be desirable to secure

he presence of some experienced advocates of Freedom, who, in rotation can attend the assemblies of the masses. The Editor of the Principia, and the Hon. Ger

it Smith, Frederick Douglass, Rev. George B. Cheever D. D., and others of like character, would be hailed with most joyful welcome.

These meetings should be regarded as efficient nodes of expressing the conviction of the masses in regard to slavery and the war, so as to speedily reach our rulers.

In a sermon preached in Plymouth church April 13, 1862, the REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER

supposed Constitutional restrictions there would be an almost universal disposition to sweep as with a deluge, this gigantic evil out of our land. The feeling of the people in this matter is unmistakable.

Fully satisfied am I that Beecher is correct in this opinion. Since the first of October, 1861, I have addressed many hundreds of people on the question-" What lessons is God teaching us by this war?" When I insisted that one lesson is this: " Hate Slavery more than ever, for it is the cause of this rebellion, and abolish it, that we may have Peace and Freedom permanently united"the response of the masses has been warm and cheering. The meetings to which I allude, were in the counties of Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, Cortland and Madison. In these favored counties, (blessed be God:) vast numbers of the people are free from the baneful influence of "the impediment of supposed Constitutional restrictions"-which hinder a mighty nation from accomplishing its great mission, namely " TO ESTAB-LISH JUSTICE." These "supposed Constitutional restrictions" must be banished from all honest minds. (Lord, hasten the hour!)

At this moment, these " supposed restrictions," afford more "aid and comfort to the enemy," than the "sesesh" soldiers, their forts, arms, ammun tion, and the vaunted valor of Jefferson Davis and Beauregard, all combined.

These most abominable "supposed restrictions," bind our honest minded President, his Cabinet and our Congress in fetters, the clanking of which makes the guilty rebels clap their treasonable hands with glee, and strikes all beholding nations dumb with astonishment.

We, who have given up our loved sons to drench that Southern soil with their blood, cannot longer endure to see any more respect paid to these "SUPPOSED RESTRICTIONS." Yours truly.

Joseph R. Johnson. Lebanon, Madison County, N. Y. May 1st, 1862.

# The Principia.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1862.

#2" LETTERS on business for the Principia should caddressed to J. W. Alden the Publisher. No 104 rilliam Street.

LETTERS for the Editor, whether for his consideration, or for the public, should be addressed to WILLIAM GOODELL. No. 104 William Street. Orders for books or pamphlets may be addresse

But in all cases, the business matter should be on a But in all cases, the business matter shouldbe on a slip of paper separate from suggestions or communica-tions for the Editor—because business papers must be kept on the Publisher's file, by themselves. For the same reason, what is designed for the Publisher should be on one slip of paper, and matter designed for the Editor's attention or use should be on another, though all may be put into one envelope, and directed to either. Letters for M. B. WILLIAMS, should be directed to the Office of the Principia. At the same place.

### REMOVAL.

The Office of the Principia is removed to No. 104 William Street, near the South East corner of William and John Streets.

All letters for the Publisher or Editor or others in the office or to their care, should be directed as above, to prevent delay, or mis-

TWO QUESTIONS SETTLED-TWO MORE TO BE SETTLED.

1. The question whether slavery and the Union are to be both preserved, is now, we take it, a settled question.

Settled, we mean, in the minds of the leaders go by the board. Among intelligent, honest, ear nest loval men, there can hardly be said to be tw pinions on that subject. None but inveterate proevery men, of the Journal of Commerce and Her ald stripe, represented in Congress by such creatures as Vallandigham, evidently sympathizing. for the most part, with the rebels, will now pre tend to doubt or deny that proposition.

2. The question, "Which of the twain, Slavery or the Union, must die?" may also be regarded. as among the loyal citizens of the Free States. another settled question.

We, the people of the United States "-with exception of slaveholders, rebels, and sympathizers-have determined that "the Union must and shall be preserved "-in other words, that slavery, the one only element of disunion, must

Here, then, are two of the great problems that have been before the country, disposed of, al- Relief Association of the District of Columbia." ready, by the people. We see evidence of this, Having been recently introduced to both the genthe changes may be, or seem to be-emancipal at the meeting for organizing the Association emancipation to the States-the new Treaty with | tionship between the two. They are sons of a Hayti. With exception of the first named of the Vice-President we may say that if, a few years ing in the direction of the final removal of sla- Relief Association would suffer damage by the very, as the condition of preventing a permanent transfer. From the Vice-President, we chanced moving slavery, is tacitly acknowledged by the love of impartial liberty, and carnest benevolence Government, and is joyfully accepted by the from "The President of the Freedmen's Relief people. Put down a stake, there,

The two things yet to be settled, are: 1. When shall slavery be exterminated?

2. How shall it be done?

Let us look, for a few moments, at these two questions, in their order.

1. When shall slavery be exterminated? This is a vitally important [question. The remedy | ple know how to appreciate and to employ them. must precede the cure. Every day's delay of the cure, costs the nation a million of dollars. How long can the nation afford to permit the delay? Congress, if it pleases, may put the question to the Secretary of the Treasury, asking for statistics and estimates, to be duly communicated, "if not deemed incompatible with the public good." We think the Secretary would not withhold the needed information. Should it prove otherwise, Wall Street and State Street, we think, will be able to tell, within six months from this time-and not only able to tell, but unable to conceal, the true answer.

The Secretary of War, too, and the Secretary of the Navy, will be likely to have some facts hearing on the question, and, not unlikely, some thoughts, surmizes and anticipations, growing out of those facts. If Congress wants to know how long the foregone conclusion of national emancipation can be staved off, in justice to our gallant army and navy, in mercy to widowed wives and bereaved mothers, to anxious hearts and to desolated hearthstones, they can knock at the offices of the War and Navy Departments, for information.

If these sources of light fail, let inquiry be made of the tax payers. How long do they wish the burdens of the tax-bill to be continued ?How much do they wish to have them increased, that the already condemned and doomed felon, Sla-, very, may be permitted a longer respite?

In the name of common decency and common sense, if slavery is to be removed at all, why not remove it at once, and have done with it? Is there anything so sacred, so sweet, so delicious, in its presence, that the painful, parting scene, the long, last farewell, should be, as long as possible, deferred? If its removal is needed at all why is it not needed now? If its death would ever relieve the nation, why would not its death relieve the nation now? If the Treasury, the Army, and the Navy Departments will ever need it, why do they not need it now? If the monster can ever be put to death, why cannot it be done now? What benefit can there be in waiting, unless it be to prolong the profitable business of

contractors and speculators, to gratify the ambition and line the pockets of high officers, or afford time and scope for rival Presidential candidates and their interested operators, to carry on their selfish games?

Will not the loyal masses, who have already determined upon emancipation, determine to have it now, without delay? We think they will, as soon as the question shall have been fully and clearly placed before them. There remains, then, only the final question:

2. How shall slavery be exterminated?

We answer. Not by Confiscation Bills, for these can bring no emancipation now, if indeed, at all. They leave the Army and the Navy to fight, the Treasury to pay the costs, the tax-payers to replenish the Treasury, without the help of emancipation, when its help is most needed. They leave the nation to struggle, as at present, with the power of slavery pitted against us, without taking it out of the way! How then shall slavery be exterminated?

Not by the Bills for reducing the Rebel States to Territories, while leaving the slaves to work for their masters, instead of inviting and enabling them to come to our side, and work against

Not by any system of expatriation, for sending out of the country the very class of loyal citizens best able, best situated, best prepared, and most zealous, to do the very work needed, today, to put down, effectually, and forever, the rebellion, by removing its cause. Not by any scheme of apprenticeship, gradual-

ism, postponement. All these mean delay, procrastination, sparing the monster a little longer -whereas, as before shown, the necessities of the country now, require the extermination of

The "when" to exterminate slavery, determines the "how."

Do it-do it, instead of not doing it. Do it by doing it, not by tasking human ingenuity to find out " how not to do it."

Do it, as God, in His word, commands it to be done. "Let my people go."-" Let the oppressed go free."-" Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof."-" Execute judgment in the morning," [early, without delay]. "Deliver him that is spoiled out of the hand of the oppressor."

Let Congress and the President "pronoun all slaves free," as Patrick Henry told the Virginia Convention, the Constitution, "in clear, und quivocal terms," empowered them to do, and, a he predicted, they " clearly and certainly" would do. Let them simply declare the truth that slavery is both illegal and unconstitutional, and proclaim that the national flag protects from slavery all the inhabitants of the United States, who will rally under it, claiming its protection. That pro clamation would make short work of slavery and rebellion, would speedily relieve the Army, the Navy, the Treasury, the tax-payers, would ce ment the Union, in despite of the petty oligarchy of slaveholders, no longer such; would send the soldiers back to their homes, and give us peace liberty, and Union. Let the people but say the word, and it will be done. Instead of virtually preclaiming eternal slavery to the slaves of "loval" masters, let the nation proclaim instant pro tection to all loyal men, of all complexions, and of all conditions. We shall have then a Republic in fact, not merely in name.

SEND IN THE PETITIONS !- A COPTES. pondent asks whether it is too late to send in Petitions to the President and to Congress, for the polition of Slavery ?-We say, No.-Never to late to do right, and certainly, never too early. Delay has been the watch word, all winter long. Don't precipitate matters too suddenly. It will be a more favorable time, by and by." And now, it seems, the cry is beginning to be-" It's too

Never too early, we said. Never too late, we now say. Petition! Petition! Petition! incessantly, until Slavery is abolished. Give Congress and the President no rest, till it is done. Weary them with perpetually coming till the Slave is avenged of his adversary. It is the importunate petitioner that is successful.

THE TWO HANNIBAL HAMLINS.

Our neighbor, the Independent, falls into the very natural mistake of confounding "the Vice President of the United States" with his cousin and name-sake, who is a clerk in one of the Depart ments and " now President of the Freedmen's in the altered action of the Government, slight as | tlemen, at Washington, and having been present tion in the Federal District-the proposal of above mentioned, we learned, on inquiry, the rela-England for putting down the slave trade—the pair of twin brothers, who gave to each of them full and honorable recognition of Liberia and the same name. Without disparagement to the four, the movements may promise little or noth- hence, the two cousins should happen to change ing in a way of direct results. They are, never- places, on the principle of rotation in office, we theless, recognitions of a public sentiment, look- should not fear that either the Nation or the disrupture of the Union. The necessity of re- to hear little; but the words of sound wisdom,

Association," that evening, very deeply impressed us. Long may they both live and be useful, whether as Presidents, Vice Presidents, or Clerks in Departments. Our Democratic Institutions are well illustrated when, without hereditary pretensions, well educated families furnish the men qualified to do good in the public service, and the peo-

Harp of Freedom-Part I-Horace Waters.

This is an admirable little collection of "Anti-Slavery, Patriotic, and Contraband" songs, compiled to suit the times, and designed to awaken a deep interest in behalf of the "contrabands." It contains the universally popular "John Brown song," together with a parody thereupon, entitled, General Fremont is our leader now;" the cele brated "Song of the Contrabands," also an excellent parody, suited to the times, "The Lord doth now to this nation speak: 'O, let my people go,' &c.; "Over the Mountain;" "They worked m all the day;" "Do not touch the Nigger; "Where Liberty dwells there's my country; Whittier's suppressed song, and many other excellent and appropriate pieces. We understand there is to be a series of these little song-books of freedom. That is right! Keep the ball rolling! We are glad to see that Mr. WATERS has taken hold of the lyrical branch of the good work, so energetically. It is a well-known proverb that songs, more than laws, shape the destinies of nations; and we trust these will do their part in moving the hearts of the people to execute judgment for the oppressed. Let them be scattered over the country, and sung in every household.

Price 5 cents each; 50 cents per dozen; \$3 per hundred. Postage one cent each. Horace Waters, 481 Broadway.

The undersigned, a Committee of the Church Anti-Sla very Society, have received and perused some thirty very Society, have received and perused some thirty manuscripts written in response to the offer of a premium of one Hundred Dollars for an essay on the question "How shall christians and christian churches best absolve themselves from all responsible connection with Slavery?" While others may be quite as able, the one in their opinion likely to be most practically useful, and fully meeting the demands of the question, is signed "Omega," whom they find subsequently to their decision to be Rev. Samuel Wolcott of Chicago; and to him the premium is hereby awarded. the premium is hereby awarded.

The other writers may obtain their manuscripts by isite postage stamps to Rev. , Mass.

J. C. Webster, I. Washburn, Samuel Souther, O 1999

Worcester, Mass. May 9, 1862.

April 18, writes as follows: "Brother GOODELL :- We are glad to see the Principia come out in a new dress and enlarged size, so that it can contain more of that matter which all the inhabitants of the land ought to know, and must know, in order to act understandingly in attending to their civil, as well as religous duties. This pro-slavery interpretation of the Constitution, has well nigh ruined us as a nation. From some stand-points, our nation seems to be putting forth its death struggles. And it is only by turning to God in humble conession of its sin, and earnestly turning away from it, North as well as South, that it can have

BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE.

any well-grounded hope of coming up out of this wilderness of trouble, this sea of difficulty. I speak of the Christian portion. For more is depending on that, than on any other portion, not excepting the army. For unless the God of battles direct, control, and succeed, the efforts being put forth are all futile. If penitent, humble, be ieving prayer enter the heart of the Lord of Sabbaoth, we may be assured of his direction and protection, and expect to suppress and destroy the rebellion, and save the nation. Are the Pres ident and his Cabinet, and Congress, aware of the present state of feeling among the masses upon the subject of slavery? It seems to me they can not be. Were they, there could not be so much hesitancy about the adoption of some energetic measures, looking direct to the removal of slavery, that bitter curse of all that is just and right. The feeling is universal in this region, and I believe in this, and adjoining States, that slavery is at the bottom of all this terrible rebellion: that destroy that, and you cut the Gordian lenot of this iniquitous war, and bring us peace upon righteous principles; and the feeling is pretty general that emancipation, immediate or gradual,\* is the only thing that will work out for us deliv erance, either with, or without compensation and the compensation ought to go, the greatest share, if not all, to slaves). Our border States Congressmen are, without exception, I believe clamoring for peace, on the old basis of slave dom. My prayer is, that God in infinite mercy will prevent such calamity from falling upon us. We shall certainly have him against us if tha celing prevails. "Break every yoke, let the oppressed go free, cease to do evil, learn to d well," is the only safe course, because it is the

Another dated at B-, Apl. 21, 1862, from L. C. H., enclosing eight dollars for himself and

"Dear Brother Goodell-I have read you Washington lecture, so far as published, with great pleasure. It seems to me, one of the best opular arguments on the unconstitutionality of slavery I have yet seen. I wish it might I widely circulated. There is a class of people who would be influenced by it. At the same time cannot persuade myself by it that the chief difficulty in the way of the abolition of slavery lies in a false construction of the Constitution. Could the black slaves be exchanged for white ones, proslavery interpretations of the Constitution would anish like disturbed ghosts. "Whom we have nured we hate." Pro-slavery interpretations of the Constitution furnish a convenient screen be hind which men hide their inhumanity and negro hate. They do not wish to have that screen reloved. They do not wish to confess that the

neglect of the slave, their aid and comfort to his oppressors are utterly without excuse. The rouble is, that the moral sentiment of the country is so debauched by slavery that men are not ishamed to plead conventional arrangement which they or their fathers have established, a a sufficient excuse for neglecting the most obvious duties under which God has placed them. Hence they talk of "State rights," and assure us sponsibility for slavery in the States. It does not seem to occur to them to inquire whether the validity of such arrangements are endorsed on High, or to ask if there is not a lie in their

stitution, and that permission was considered neessary to the establishment of the Federal Un-This permission was considered a small affair then, a tender blade that might be easily rushed-would most likely die of itself in a litle time; but now, the fruit of it shakes like Lebanon. This first concession has opened the way for ever new concessions and compromises, each one seeming more imperatively demanded than ts predecessors, in order to preserve the Union. Thus, while guilty of the "sum of all villanies, the American people have stood up shamelessly in the face of Heaven, and affirmed that the Un on has been saved, that, as a nation, "We have been delivered by doing all these abominations." The Union has been sick from the beginning, and our political Doctors have brought forward this and that remedial measure, as a sovereign balm for all our national woes, all of which have only aggravated the disease, till at last "the way of

he ungodly has perished." In such "untempered mortar," stone upon stone of our national edifice has been laid, and now, behold, the wall is fallen and our political Docors may well be asked, "Where now is the daubng wherewith ve daubed it?"

Will the American people ever find a convenient (?) time to repent, return to allegiance to, and seek the protection of Heaven?"

Rev. T. C. T., of North S-, Mass.

Dear Br. Goodell-I send stamps for extra cop-17, and 24-containing your most admirable, unanswerable, and convincing lecture in the Smithsonian Institute.

Please send 2 copies of April 24, and 1 copy of April 17, as I have already an extra copy of the ast. I want them to show, or lend, or give to the editors of two papers in Boston, both of which are in the dark on the constitutional question. Perhaps you may have commenced an exchange with one or both of them. I want to lend them also to some in this town. O, how I wish I were rich! I should not hesitate to purchase a thousand copies each of these two papers for gratuitous distribution. They are needed now when the nation is struggling between life and death, to help throw off these old traditions about constitutional "guaranties" for slavery,

which have so long been weighing us down. I stand corrected, I suppose, on one point, in regard to the Madison testimony as to "persons owing service or labor." I had supposed, although, on a closer inspection, I perceive my oversight, that the words quoted from the Madison papers, "On motion of Mr. Randolph, the word 'servitude' was struck out, &c., referred to the action on the "fugitive slave clause" so called ; but you connect that testimony with the "appor-

tionment" clause, See Principia, Ap. 24, p. 1 I want a little light on this point. I am aware the testimony in any connection, will go against the fugitive slave clause; but I wish to see something a little more full and particular, as I presume others may have fallen into the same

mistake as myself. [Note.-The fact is, as we state it, though we are aware that it has sometimes been otherwise stated. The Madison papers are our authority.

Mr J. S., of Mt. V \_\_\_\_, Iowa, April 28, sends

\* We cannot see how gradual, future emancipation is

and adds : Rev. L. H. F., of V-, O., in a letter dated

"Your club are nearly all farmers, and generally go to town every Saturday afternoon. It does one good to meet them there. One man last Saturday told me the editor's lecture at Washington was worth the whole money for the year. I may send you a few more names.'

us two dollars and the following. "I think nothing can be of greater value at the present time than Mr. Goodell's masterly lecture the original bill, in that very direction. published in the Principia.

PORTS OPENED!

Washington, May 13 .- The President has issued a proclamation declaring that the blockade of the ports of Beaufort, Port Royal, and New Orleans shall so far cease and determine, from and after the first of June next, that commercial intercourse with these ports, except as to persons and things and information contraband of war, may from that time be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States and to the limitations and in pursuance of the regulations which are prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

OBITUARY.

DIED, In Abington, (Pomfret, Conn.) April 15. Judge Geo. Sharpe, aged 76 years and 3 months He was a good man and a most worthy citizen He possessed a good social nature and was highly gifted in his conversational powers; so that his pleasant society and instructive conversation will be greatly missed by his friends and acquaintances. Few have done more, in their day, for the welfare of society, and the improvement of the rising generation. For about twenty-five winters he faught the common school in different districts in Abingof the people of Abisgton who have reached and passed middle life, were once scholars under the in-struction of Judge Sharpe. In the town of Brooklyn any also remember him with gratitude, as their beloved school teacher. He was for some years Jus tice of the Peace, an associate Judge of the County ourt, and a Representative in the legislature of Conn., from the town of Pomfret, for five years He was always a friend to the poor, and to uslaved Africans in our County, and did what e could for their welfare. His work on earth is done, and after serving his generation, in some good degree, according to the will of God, he has gone to his reward.—(Com) Windham Co Transcript.

We deem it a privilege to record our corre

sponding testimony and memorial. Ever since only just one. It seems our rulers are afraid to Abington, the home of our paternal ancestors, in to do the right, when they see the right. May 1805, at the age of 13, when George Sharpe was God instruct and constrain them to do the right nearly 20, we have well known him!; and through all our removals and changes, have kept up our acquaintanceship with him, for 56 years. For a few weeks, the close of our school days, we were among his pupils. During most of our Editorial life, he has been one of our subscribers, and was o, at the time of his decease. In his later year he was recognized as the highest authority in all matters pertaining to family and parish history neluding geneology and biography, from the first ettlement of that vicinity. We are indebted t him for much interesting information concerning our own ancestry. Judge SHARPE was a good pecimen of the genuine New England farmer of olden time, always stable, always progressive rooted in the past, laboring in the present, peer ng into the future; working on his farm, admin istering justice, sitting in halls of legislation. teaching youth, a regular attendant on Sabbath worship, taking his place in the singing choir even in old age. May the march of modern refinement never displace that description of men.

> DIED, at Roanoke Island, March 31st, Typhoid fever, Corporal HENRY N. LIVERMORE. of Company D. 8th Reg. Conn. Vol.; eldest son of Rev. A. R. Livermore, of Lebanon, (Goshen Soc.

to his Country. Deceased was much beloved and esteemed, not only by his fellow soldiers, but also by the officers of his Regiment. Although very young-about that the Constitution exonerates us from all re- 20-he was like a father, in his care for his com

panions. He was regarded as a young man of very superior abilities. His love for his country o which he as truly gave his life as if he had fal len on the battle-field, was earnest and sincere He was exceedingly feeble at the time of the battle of Newbern; yet, so enthusiastic was he to serve his country, that it was only by the entreaties, and finally express command of Captain Ward, that he was prevented from joining in the

He was a member of the Church of which hi father is pastor, and we trust has only " gone before."

# THE NEWS.

CONGRESS. THURSDAY, MAY 1st.

In Senate. Surrender of slaves by the army On motion of Mr. Wilson the consideration of the Resolution on this subject was resumed-The Resolution requires the Committee on Military affairs to report what-further legislation is neces sary to prevent the practice, &c.

Mr. SUMNER made a telling speech on the occa sin. He said he had pressed the appointment of Gen. Hooker, but had he foreseen what had oc curred, he never should have given him his support. He read a letter he had received from his camp. In contrast, he read the order of Gen. Doubleday; and passed to the case of Gen. Me-Cook, whose action was like that of Gen. Hooker. He read an account from Louisville that had appeared in the papers. Mr. Davis believed it to be false. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Sumner believed it to be true. Mr. SUMNER read a Letter of a solies of the 2 last numbers of the Principia; April | dier to his parents, describing a disgraceful scene in Gen. Buell's Army. He then read the famous order of Gen. Halleck, excluding fugitives from his camp. Gen. Halleck, he said, might be in structed by Gen. McDowall and Gen Wool, who had testified to the value of information received from fugitive slaves.

Mr. SAULSBURY moved to amend the Resolution by adding to it the following,

"And what further legislation is necessary to prevent the illegal capture and imprisonment of the free white citizens of the United States." He proceeded to relate instances of the seizure and arrest of white citizens of Delaware, on suspicion of treason. This he seemed to regard as being more atrocious than sending innocent men

back into slavery. He was afraid it would be

forgotten that white men have rights. Confiscation of property. Mr. Collame tion to amend, was the pending question. Mr. Wilson offered an amendment to the

mendment, and delivered himself of one of the most thrilling anti-slavery speeches of the session. He did "not see how any man could be for slavery and at the same time be a loyal man. Slavery and treason this day and this hour are one and the same. Slavery and treason are synony-

In this vein he proceeded at some length, and eloquently recapitulated the atrocities and injuries that slavery has inflicted upon us. "Sir, Slavery is the enemy, the clearly pro-

ounced enemy of the country. Slavery is the only clearly pronounced enemy our country has, on God's earth." "I care little about its agents or its tools. I think not of Davis and his compeers in crime. I look at the thing itself, to the great rebel with hands dripping in the blood of my country. I give the criminal no quarter."

"Sir, slavery being the criminal, slavery being the rebel, it should be stricken down through the agents it

employs." He believed we were to win victories, but he did not believe that victories could give peace and unity to the country, while slavery exists. It is to help us out of our present pressing difficulty.—ED. an impossibility, a moral impossibility." He en- have no more power to interfere with slavery in diers, and by them carried outside the limits of by a vote of 50 against 65.

us three new subscribers to add to their club, quired-"Where live the loval men? In Western Virginia, in Eastern Tennessee, in Western North Carolina, in Missouri, in the mountainous regions where there are few slaves.

Mr. Morrill followed on the same side. Mr COLLAMER, he said, had read them a lecture, the other day, on the duty of abiding by the Constitution, and the pledges of the Republican party but, said he, the gentleman's amendment retains C. B. S., of C-, Mass., April 28, 1862, sends the scope of the very provision against which he had been contending, and even went farther than

Mr. Davis of Kentucky enquired-'Whence i derived the power of Congress to abolish slavery in a state ?'- As the Kentucky Senator has asked the question, we hope he may be answered-at least by referring him to Patrick Henry. Edi-

Mr. Davis said he would consent to the confiscation of rebel property, including slaves, but protested against setting the slaves free, which would be no confiscation at all. They should be sold, to raise funds for carrying on the war He was answered by Mr. CLARK with "Where do you find your market? Not in a

ne of these slaveholders, and the rebels come and sieze him, and have him engaged on fortifications in a week." IN THE HOUSE. Sea coast fortifications were onsidered—then the Pacific Rail-Road, which cupied the remainder of the day, without result.

FRIDAY, MAY 2d, IN SENATE. Arrest of Gen. Stone .- The folowing communication was received from the

> EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1862.

o the Senate of the United States : In answer to the resolution of the Senate in r lation to Brigadier General Stone, I have th nor to state that he was arrested and imprisned under my general authority, and upon evidence which, whether he be guilty or innocent quired, as appears to me, such proceedings to had against him for the public safety. I deem incompatible with the public interest as also unjust to General Stone, to make a more articular statement of the evidence.

He has not been tried because, in the state o

operations at the time of his arrest and ince, the officers to constitute a court-martial and or witnesses could not be withdrawn from duty rithout serious injury to the service. He will be allowed a trial without any unnecessary delay he charges and specifications will be furnished and every facility for his de fense will be afforded him by the War Depart-

Mr. SUMNER said, I desire to give notice that I all at an early day ask leave to introduce a bill to abolish the coastwise traffic in slaves, and o prohibit the transportation of slaves under the g of the United States. In giving this notice I desire to say that there is a disgraceful statute which still exists unrepealed, and my object in the bill which I propose to introduce is to renove it from the statute-book

The Homestead bill was discussed, and s nended as to provide that one quarter section of land should be conveyed, on payment of ten ollars to any actual settler who had borne true allegiance to the United States Department of Agriculture. Mr. Simmons op-

osed the amendment which would only make a creau instead of a Department of agriculture. The object of the Committee was to compliment the agricultural interest by giving it the character of a Department."

QUERIES. If this precedent is established, hall we not be expected to establish distinct Departments for Commerce, Manufactures, the several Mechanic trades, Literature, &c? Who is to be benefitted by it, but the new office holdense of having a Governmental supervision over heir personal industry? If their rights and librties are secured, can they not take care of their own interests? Is the doctrine that the blacks annot take care of themselves without guardians, to be applied to the whites also? Is it not best to for four months under our consideration, and a settle first the question whether we are to have a period which I hope is towards the end of the ree or slave labor agriculture, before we establish a special Department of the Government, to superintend and promote its interests? Ed Prin-

r discussion without determining anything. Mr. oway and Mr. Wade debated, once more, the anding controversy of the session whether the ormer, and Mr. WADE the latter. Mr. W. was ired of hearing the talk about violating the Con titution. It was but the echo of the rebels now n the army of the Confederacy.

IN THE HOUSE.—Several private claims we onsidered, and variously disposed of. The Per sion Bill was discussed, and postponed, until Tuesday. The Pacific Rail Road Bill was a igned to Monday.

IN SENATE. - The Homestead Bill was again con idered, and Mr. Pomerov made an elaborate

The Confiscation Bill, being the order of the ay, was discussed by Messrs. Howe and Foster. IN THE HOUSE. - The Pacific Rail Road Bill was orther discussed, after which the previous quesion on its passage was moved and ordered, with he understanding that the vote be taken at 2 P. M., on Tuesday.

TUESDAY, MAY 6.

IN SENATE-The Homestead Bill was taken up

ad passed by the following vote: YEAS-Messrs, Anthony, Browning, Chandler rk, Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessen en, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harris, Hende Howe, Kennedy, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane Kansas, McDougall, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade Wilkinson, Wilson of Massachusetts, Wilson o

NAYS-Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Davis, Powell. ulsbury, Stark, and Willey-7. The Washington City Rail Road Bill was dis-

The Confiscation Bill underwent another long liscussion, in the course of which Mr. HALE ob iected to the amendment of Mr. Wilson, on the He proceeded to say:

The sixth section of the amendment, underakes to authorize the President of the United tates to go into one of the States of the Union, and point out a crime, and as a punishment for that crime, by proclamation, to liberate his slaves. It strikes me, if we have any Constitution at all the thought is new to me—such a proceeding spalpably unconstitutional. It is not worth while us to let our feelings run away with our judggo a good way. I think the Senator will find that that is nothing more nor less than taking that crime, which is being in rebellion, or partic ipating in insurrection, which is a crime now on the statute, and imposing as a penalty nishment, not of confiscation, but of the liber. ation of his slaves by the simple proclamation of the President. That will probably be thought of by others, who are able to give it more mature

I wish to say further, once for all, that I am as at present advised, opposed to any and every one of these bills and amendments, and parts of bills, that looks to a trial and conviction in the courts, as a condition precedent to doing anything. Whatever may be the intentions, the real bona fide intentions and honest opinions of gentlemen who indicate a course of that sort-of course ! have not a word against it-but the effect of tha proposition is just exactly to emasculate entirely pletely useless, as a practical measure, as it can possible to do. You might as well move to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. These are the views that suggest themselves to my

[Mr. Hale's opinion of the inefficiency or impracticability of the proposed measures deserves

under the Constitution of the United States, we

Mr. HALE proceeded to say that

one of the States of this Union, than with serf- the State of Maryland; which was referred to lom in Russia, or slavery in Turkey

If this were true, then would the Southern loctrine of absolute State Sovereignty and State rights be vindicated, and the right of the Confederate Rebellion established.—En.] Mr. Wilson replied to Mr. Halk, and said

Sir, if the Congress of the United States shall ail to free the slaves of rebel masters, the mer who are endeavoring to destroy the national life believe Congress will fail to do the duties of the hour, the duties that the nation and God re quire at their hands. I feel deeply upon thi uestion. The conviction is upon me that this s the path of duty to my country, and that th uture peace of the nation requires that this slave interest shall be broken down; and now is the opportunity-an opportunity that only comes to nations once in ages. It comes to us now. Le us hail and improve it.

I heard Senators, among them the Senator from Ohio, [Mr. Wade,] with whom I generally concur in sentiment, feeling, and opinion, say the other day that slavery was broken down by this rebellion. My hopes are that its power is oroken. I believe much of its power is broken, to return no more forever. But, Sir, I warn the Senator from Ohio, I warn other Senators, not to inderrate the tenacity and power of slavery i this country. A power that could instruct seven or eight millions of our countrymen, men whose free state but in a slave State. You sell him to ncestors won, with ours, the independence of the country, who laid the foundations of a repub an Government, who have controlled this naon for three generations, a power that could ake them hate our people, their brethren, hate he democratic institutions of our country, hate our Government, and plunge into a bloody revo-ution to destroy the life of the nation—I say, a ower like that is not to be underrated or trifled with. Why, sir, see the power of slavery even the capital to-day, even in these Halls, rtions of the country near and around us. See power of slavery in Louisville, and in por ms of Kentucky, as described by my collother day. See its power over many officers f the old Army, some of whom seem to be more raious to catch negroes than to catch rehels o not underrate that power that even now con

rols the actions of millions of our countrymen. Mr. HARRIS said he should vote for the prope sition of the Senator from New Hampshire. [Mr CLARK ], to refer this matter to a select committee

Mr. WADE. I did hope when this motion was rst made, that it would not prevail, but I see ow that it is to prevail, and I believe we have ome to an end of this subject. The reference of his matter at this time to a committee I look upons a renunciation of the principle altogether. We ave compared notes in the Senate; almost ever nator that had any project has brought it for vard, and a good many that had none, have es ressed their opinions on the whole subject fully regret to be compelled to say that from the prines enunciated here, it is most evident that the ot a majority in the Senate favorable to an e ent bill of confiscation. The bill reported 1 Judiciary Committee was one that contain others add scarcely anything to the efficie the law puishing treason at present, and who ou go into the secoded States ent that you can bring no rebel to trial there sidle, and nugatory, and vain for us to be he alking about confiscation, unless we are ready t dopt some measure other than that of punish son under the Constitution and by the cou the common law, because the moment you cross this river, from here to the Gulf. convict nobody, as every one knows. Therefor all who contend for any such measure as that content If the Constitution does not permit us to go greater length than that, why do we talk about I do not know but that the law punishin reason as it stands now, and has stood for a grea go further than that. My opinion has been, and now, but I shall not undertake to re-argue it hat the bill of the Judiciary Committee is a co titutional bill. It is so in my judgment, but it ate, and it is not so for reasons so radical that n icient bill can be made upon the principles enur ciated here. I think that is perfectly evident. tain that we cannot agree upon this great mea ure, and the people will understand it from t ir, the recommittal of this bill after it has been ession, will be a proclamation to the people that will fill them with more despondency for your nd it will be viewed with as much regret by al e loval people in the secoded States as by the

the northern States. I have letters every day from the South, from loval men of the Sou raying us and praying Heaven that we do som iem. It seems however that we can do nothing differing slightly from the one reported by th Judiciary Committee, and yet differing so far tha there can be no yielding on the subject; each one must have his own or nothing, and sever: propose measures, and enunciate constitutional loctrines, that show they cannot conscientiously go any further. I say, then, sir, I have no hope of this measur when it goes to this committee, and I see that is a foregone conclusion. The question of recom nittal was tried the other day : it was made a tes question then, and every man who was in favo an efficient confiscation bill voted against the notion, and we defeated it by a small majority

Now, new light is shed on the subject. Many of the warm friends of this bill now wish to ge mother bill, and for what? To emasculate it. The oill of the Judiciary Committee which is under onsideration goes none too far, if you intend t o anything. It proposes to take the property the great leaders of this rebellion, and of nobody se. I liked the bill much better before it wa nded than I do now. It was said to be altogether too sweeping. Sir, the people whose estate are mortgaged to make a defense against these traitors will not think it is too sweeping; the peo ple who have to hazard their lives, their fortunes and their honor in the field, and those who stay at home, and who are impoverished by providing for the country's defense, will not think that the bill of the Senator from Illinois goes too far in taking the property of those who have compelled u this, in order to indemnify the northern per ple somewhat for the exertions they have bee ompelled to make against these murderous tra-

After a protracted debate, in which many Sen ators participated, Mr. CLARK's motion to refer the matter to a select Committee of nine, was

adopted, as follows: YEAS-Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Clark, Co. lamer, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot Foster, Harris, Henderson, Howe, Kenneday, McDougall, Morrill, Powell, Saulsbury, Simmous Stark, Sumner, Willey, Wilson of Massachusetts, and Wilson of Missouri—24.

Navs-Messrs. Chandler, Dixon, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Pomeroy, Sherman, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade and Wright-14.

The Committee is to be appointed by the

IN THE HOUSE .- California Election. The folowing resolution, reported by the Committee to whom the subject was referred, was discussed at great length, and finally adopted, viz:

Resolved, That F. F. Lowe is not entitled to seat in this House as a Representative from the State of California in the Thirty-seventh Con-The Pacific Rail Road Bill was taken up,

was passed by a vote of 79 to 49. The Virginia Election case came to a vote which resulted in the adoption of the following

resolution, yeas 71, nays 47. Resolved, That Joseph Segar be admitted to a seat in this House as a Representative from the irst Congressional District of Virginia, and that he be now sworn in as such.

The Nebraska contested Election was again de bated, without reaching any decision.

# WEDNESDAY, MAY 7.

IN SENATE. Pro-Slavery Petitions. Mr. KEN-NEDY presented the petition of John W. Jenkins and sixty others, citizens of Maryland, praying or the immediate and unconditional repeal of the act of Congress abolishing slavery in the Distric of Columbia, and that provision may be made for the better enforcement of the fugitive slave law in the District; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. He also presented the petition of W. Veirs

Deficiency in pay of Volunteers. The Bill to provide for the deficiency, "appropriated Thirty Millions of dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to enable the Government to pay the two and three years' volunteers called into actual service of the United States, being an additional amount required for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1862, also providing \$100,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary to carry out the act to secure pay bounty and pensions to officers and men in the Western Department in Missouri, after discussion, was "laid on the table or the present."

The Pacific Rail Road Bill, passed by the louse, was twice read, and referred to the Committee on that subject, which was enlarged by the addition of four names.

The Washington and Georgetown Railway Bill as discussed and referred to the Committee of

Major and Brigadier Generals .- The Bill to imit the number of appointments was taken up, and discussed, without action thereon.

IN THE HOUSE. Baltimore Riot. - Mr. CRISTIELD, on leave, presented an act of the Legislature of Maryland, for the relief of the families of Massa chusetts soldiers who were killed and wounded, n the riot on the 19th of April, 1861, in Baltimore. The act places \$7000 in the hands of the Govern-

or of Maryland for that purpose. The Nebraska Contested Election, came up rain, and after a long discussion, the Resolution n the whole subject was laid on the table, on notion of Mr. WASHBURN, by a vote of 69 to 48; after which a motion of Mr. WASHBURN to reconsider was laid on the table. The effect of this Action is that J. Sterling Morton, whose seat as Delegate was contested retains it to the exclusion of Samuel G. Dally.

#### THURSDAY, MAY S.

IN THE SENATE-The Bill providing for the deciency in the pay of volunteers was further disussed and passed, as was also the Bill creating Department of Agriculture. The Bill for colecting the taxes in insurrectionary districts was iscussed, and laid over. The Bill for the selection of Jurors in the District was discussed and

The Bill for the Education of Colored Children a the District was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Wilson, amended by adding the following And be it further enacted, That all persons of color in the District of Columbia, or in the corporate limits of the cities of Washington and George own, shall be subject to and amenable to the same laws and ordinances to which free white persons are, or may be subject or amenable; that they shall be tried for any offences against the laws in the same manner as free white persons are, or may e tried for the same offences; and that upon being legally convicted of any crime or offence against any law or ordinance, such persons of color shall be 1 able to the same penalty or punishment, and no other, as would be imposed or inflicted upon free white persons for the same crime or offence; and all acts or parts of acts, inconsistent with the prorisions of this act, are hereby repealed. Mr. Saulsbury. On the passage of the

Bill I ask for the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered; and being ta-en resulted—yeas 27, nays 6; as follows: YEAS—Messrs, Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harris, Henderson, Howe, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade Wilkinson, and Wilson of Massachusetts—27 NAYS—Messrs. Davis, Powell, Saulsbury, Stark, Wilson of Missouri, and Wright-6. Mr. Hall. There is not a quorum present, move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate ad-IN THE HOUSE. - Bill to organize a Territorial Government for Arizonia. | We copy the following abstract from the N. Y. Tribune: Mr. WHEELER, (Rep., N. Y.) opposed it, on

the ground of public policy at this time; the insufficiency of the population of the Territory, and on account of the expenses which the measure would Mr. WATTS, (New-Mexico.) in reply, said that the people of Arizona had petitioned for a Govern ment until they had become discouraged. population is 10,500, of which 6.452 are white nd 21 negroes. The remainder are Indians who

are not wild, and who are entitled to all the rights of citizenship, under the treaty of Guadalupe-Ilidalgo. Mr. Mallory, (Un., Ken.) inquired whether they had now all these rights under the Territorial

Government of New-Mexico. Mr. WATTS replied they had not the benefit of the Judiciary, being 700 miles distant from Santa Fee. He argued generally in favor of the meas-

Mr. Ashley, (Rep. Ohio,) showed the importace of the passage of the bill, quoting the ons of distinguished persons in support of his osition, and speaking of the great mineral wealth of Arizona, and of the duty to assist in its levelopment. He said, incidentally, there were Mr. Wickliffe (Un. Kv.) Let us hear the

Mr. Ashley—That's my opinion. Mr. Wickliffe-Take the assertion back then Mr. Ashley remarked that is the opinion of Committee on the Conduct of the War, at e believed it was the opinion of others, trop he evidences around them. We daily hear ex ressions of sympathy for those who are seeking ter of a bill confiscating the property of love itizens, but there is hesitation to confiscate the property of the Rebels by gentlemen falling back on musty precedents, and interposing subter

es, and discussing the question of constitution Mr. WHEELER moved the postponement of the oill until the second Monday in December. Motion disagreed to by five majority. Mr. CRAVENS (Dem. Ind.) moved to table the

The motion was negatived by 50 against 72. The bill was then passed. The bill provides the usual machinery for Territorial Government, and repeals all laws in the organization of the Territory recognizing

the relation of master and slave, and prohibit avery therein. The bill extending the eastern limits of Nevada about sixty miles, was passed.

General Freedom for the Territories, Mr. Love ov (Rep. III.) called up the bill to secure freelom to all persons within the exclusive jurisdic ion of the Federal Government, to the end that Freedom may remain forever the fundamental law of the land, and in all places whatsoever, so

far as it lies within the power or depends upon the action of the Government of the United States Resolved, That Slavery and involuntary servi de, in all cases whatsoever (other than in the nishment of crime, whereof the party shall ave been duly convicted), shall henceforth cease and be prohibited in all the following places, viz

First: In all the Territories now existing, or hereafter to be formed or acquired in any way. Second: In all places purchased by the United States with the consent of the Legislatures of the several States, for the erection of forts, magazines arsenals, dockvards, and other needful buildings Third: In all vessels on the high seas and on all national highways beyond the territory and jurisdiction of each of the several States, from

which or to which the said vessels may be going. Fourth: In all places whatsoever, where the National Government is supreme, or has exclusive jurisdiction and power. SEC. 2. And be it further enacted. That any per son now held, or attempted to be held hereafter as a slave, in any of the places above named, is hereby declared to be free, and the rights freedom, hereby declared, may be asserted in any of the Courts of the United States, or of the

several States, in behalf of the party or their posterity, after any lapse of time, upon the principle Mr. Wickliffe referred to the Georgia cession and asked whether the gentleman from Illinois

[Lovejoy] proposed to violate this contract with the United States. Mr. Lovesov did not reply but demanded the previous question. Mr. Cox (Dem., Ohio,) moved to lay the bill on

Mr. Mallory raised the question that the bill was not properly before the House, as the day was set apart for the consideration of territorial business.

Bowie, of Maryland, praying for the return of, or compensation for a slave alleged to have absconded and placed himself in a camp of Federal solutions. The SPEAKER overruled the point. The House refused to lay the bill on the table

YEAS-Messrs, Bailey, (Pa.), Biddle, Blair, (Va.), Browne, (R. I.), Brown, (Va.), Calvert, Casey, Clements, Cobb, Cox, Cravens, Crisfield, Crittenden, Dunlap, Duon, English, Fisher, Granger, Grider, Haight, Hall, Harding, Holman, Horton, Johnson, (III.), Kerrigan, Killinger, Knapp, Law, May, Maynard, Menzies, Norris, Nixon, Noble, Odell, Price, Richardson, Robinson, Shef-field, Steele, (N. Y.), Steele, (N. J.), Stratton, Voor-hees, Wadsworth, Ward, Webster, Wickliffe—50, NAYS—Messrs, Aldrich, Alley, Arnold, Ashley, NAYS—Messrs Aldrich Alley Arnold, Ashiey, Baker, Beeman, Bingham, Blair, (Pa.), Blake, Buffinton, Campbell, Chamberlain, Colfax, Frederick A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Covode, Cutler, Bican Buell, Edgerton, Elliot, Ely, Fenton, Fessenden, Frank, Gooch, Goodwin, Gurley, Hale, Hickman, Julian, Kelley, Kellogg, (Mich.) Loomis, Lovejov, McKnight, McPherson, Moorehead, Morrill, (Vt.), Pike, Porter, Rice, (Mass.) Riddfe, Rollins, (N. H..), Sargeant, Sedgwick, Shanks, Shellabarger, Thomas (Mass.), Train, Trimble, Trowbridge, Van Horn, Wallace, Walton, (Mc.), Walton, (Vt.) Washburne, Wheeler, White, Wilson, Windom, Worcester—64.

Without further action on the bill, the Hous a motion of Mr. McKxmar (Rep. Pa.), adjourned v a vote of 62 against 45. Adjourned.

SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES. The meeting of "Conservative" Members of ingress on Saturday to devise the ways and cans of arresting further Anti-Slavery action in Capital, was doubtless influential in expediting the passage of, and perhaps in increasing the majority for Mr. Lovejoy's bill prohibiting Slavery henceforth in all present or prospective Territories of the United States. The body of bill is in these few but comprehensive

Be it enacted, etc., That Slavery or involuntary ervitude, in all cases whatsoever, other than in unishment of crime whereof the party shall have een duly convicted, shall henceforth cease, and a prohibited forever in all the Territories of the

very nearly a party one—that is, the Republicans for the bill: the Democrats and Border-State men against it.—N. Y. Tribune.

# THE BE STAR.

Walnumshurgh, Va. Resuming our records

where we left off, last week, we commence by ying that the accounts then published of the treat from Yorktown and of the fight at Wilinsburgh are amply confirmed, with additional

Bivot Ac, IN FRONT OF WILLIAMSBURGH, Monday, May 5, 1862—10 o'clock P. M.

E. M. Shunton, Secretary of War:

After arranging for movements up York River, was sent for here. I find Gen. Joe Johnson in and of me, in strong force, probably greater a

leal than my own.

Hascock has taken two redoubts and reon HANCOCK has taken two redoubts and re-old Eval's rebel brigade by a real charge the beyonet, taking one Colonel and a hun-l and fitty prisoners, and killing at least two enels and many privates. His conduct was

I do not know our exact loss, but fear that on Hooken has lost considerable on our left.

I learn from the prisoners taken that the rebels d disputing every step to Richmond. I shall run the risk of at least holding them in each here, while I resume the original plan. ill do all I can with the force at my disposal-G. B. McClellan, Major-General Commanding.

retreat from Yorktown .- Competent gos who went carefully over the ground aban-ned by the Rebels near Yorktown, say that are are no signs that their retreat partook of the huracter of a rout. There were no signs of ralization whatever. Scarcely any small as were left in the works : no knapsacks were wn away along the roadside. Those articles cumbrous to carry

out awakening suspicion were left be retrograde movement has all the better in all respects than that which beland them-higher, dryer, and more No English guns were found within the rks. Most of those abandoned were

guized as having been made when he was in

Headiguagues Army of the Potomac, i Whatamsberg, Va., May 6, 1862. \( \) i Hoa. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

His loss yesterday was very severe, ave some 300 uninjured prisoners, and The victory is complete. I

sensy's works are very extensive and gly strong, both in respect to position was heavy in Hooker's division, but

in getting up food, on account of the

in the colors of regiments?

eve other battles to fight, before reaching

ol. G. B. McClellan, Maj.-Gen. Com. Washington, Wednesday, May 7, 1862. ortress Monroe boat, which left at 8 ok this morning, has arrived at Cherrystone,

WILLIAMSBURG, May 6, 1862.
To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War

Every hour proves our victory more The enemy's loss is great, especially in officers I have just heard of five more of their guns

risoners are constantly arriving.
G. B. McCeellan, Maj-Gen, Commanding. Becaregard Reinforced .- A telegram from Gen hange has taken place in the situation. He is still within six miles of Corinth. Gen. Beaureand has been re-inforced by Gen. Lovell's army

Capture of two thousand Rebels by Gen. Pope .-Cairo, Tuesday, May 6, 1862. The steamer Ella from Pittsburg Landing last night, arrived this afternoon.

Gen. Pope, by placing a battery of artillery in

the open field near Farmingham, in sight of the Rebel regiments, succeeded in luring them on to take the battery, and took the whole force, numbering 2,000 prisoners.

Deserters report great dissatisfaction in the Rebel army, both among the officers and men.

A dispatch from Gen. McDowall's Corps says

Corinth.—There are more rumors of the evac-

was, for the first time since the Rebellion, hoisted over Fredericksburg this morning. It was flung to the breeze by Maj. Davis of the Haris Light Cavalry, who is now acting as Provost-Marshal.

The city is now fairly under the protection of homes last week, returned this morning. 3,000 bags of corn, 300 bags of rice, 250 bags of flour, a large quantity of ammunition, hospital stores, and much private property, were found in the railroad depot.—Cor. Trib.

From North Carolina.—Newbern N. C. May 3, 1862.—Cheering indications of the rising spirit of Unionism are daily appearing in Eastern North Carolina although in Nowhern Sacessian the number of men now stationed there is come in at Newport the number of men now stationed there is come.

Therefore Resolved That Capt James Cornick Proceedings of the crew of the Merrimac have deserted between the turns over the charge of it to the Mayor and is not greater now than about seventeen, and that the number of men now stationed there is come.

Therefore Resolved That Capt James Cornick Proceedings of the crew of the Merrimac have deserted between the turns over the charge of it to the Mayor and that civil officers:

Therefore Resolved That Capt James Cornick Proceedings of the crew of the Merrimac have deserted between the turns over the charge of it to the Mayor and that civil officers:

Therefore Resolved That Capt James Cornick Proceedings of the crew of the Merrimac have deserted between the turns over the charge of it to the Mayor and that the number of men now stationed there is come in at Newport News. 1862.—Cheering indications of the rising spirit of Unionism are daily appearing in Eastern North Carolina, although in Newbern Secsision sentiments decidedly predominate. In this city there are several Rebel paupers upon Federal bounty, principally women, who manifest their feelings of discontent very violently, and without the slightest regard to good taste or decency. I night mention a number of amusing instances in

The French Minister imposed upon .- Count Mercier, the French Minister, is said to have been thrown into a state of great perplexity by the news of the evacuation of Yorktown, and hence his journey thither. It seems that on his return from Richmond, he sent his volumnious dispatches to Napoleon, in which were recorded as sober verities, the boastful prophecies of Benjamin, Wigtall, Jeff. Davis, and other Rebel dignitaries. Among them were reiterated assertions that Gen. Johnson would be victorious at Yorktown, and some at least of the other foreign misters transmitted these fabulous stories to their respective Courts.

To-day M. Mercier exclaimed, with abundant

rench shrugs, "What can I believe? Whom I to trust?" "They told me that they never would give up Yorktown, and now"—The sen-sation stories touching M. Mercier's visit, set float by various journals, are pure speculation; what we said weeks ago is true still, viz: that is unknown whether he acted under instrucft is unknown whether he acted under instruc-tions from his Government or not. It is, there-fore, of course, unknown what the real signifi-cance of the visit was. That he and his master are not unwilling to have the Union reconstructon any basis, and, if practicable, through their and offices, is not doubted.

That M. Mercier may have carried assurances

e prohibited forever in all the Territories of the inited States now existing, or hereafter to be ormed, or acquired in any way."

The decisive vote—Yeas 85, Nays 50,— was lieved by many. But positive statements con-

A report from Gen. Fremont, commanding the mountain department, says he has news from Gen. Cox, announcing that his advance, consisting of part of the 23d Ohio, under Major Cowley, have occupied Giles Court House, and driven out the rebels, who left behind them a considerable quantity of Commissary stores.

A dispatch from Cairo to the Chicago Times, ays that a refugee from Jackson, Miss., reports that the headquarters of Beauregard are at Pocahontas, and that not far from 75,000 troops are concentrated around him. Gen. Lovell's army, at the last advices, was at Patchapahoe, on the New-Orleans and Jackson Railroad, 50 miles north of New-Orleans.

Gen. Banks, under date of Newmarket, May 8 eports some skirmishing on the east side of the nandoah, between our advance and the Rebels. The National force appears to have suffered a small

Fredericksburg.-Telegraphic communication tween Washington and Fredericksburg was ompleted yesterday. More stores have been pened in the place and a Union paper has been

SATURDAY, MAY 10.

From Corinth .-

Chicago, Friday, May 9, 1862. A special to the Times from Cairo to-day says: Arrivals to-day from Pittsburg state that the Reb els were at acked by Gen. Grant on Wednesday a few miles west of Corinth. Their line was constantly falling back, though in perfect order. The result of this engagement appears in the

rapid movement of the rebels by their right flank to the south-east, thus surrendering the line of to the south-east, thus surrendering the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and taking up a position in force on the Mobile and Ohio Road south of Corinth.

This movement, together with the reports of he deserters, indicate that the whole Rebel force

will be withdrawn as rapidly as possible to Coumbus, 95 miles south of Corinth. At this point the Rebels have extensive works for the manufacture of arms and ordnance.

Capture of West Point, Virginia .- We have news, this morning, that the Union forces have taken West Point, nearly midway between Yorktown and Richmond. The following contains all the particulars that have yet reached us:

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, May 8. I learn by steamer from Yorktown, that Gen. McClellan had advanced twelve miles beyond Williamsburgh, and has had several skirmishes with the enemy, routing them with heavy loss.

The embarkation of troops for West Point was

progressing with great rapidity, and a heavy pattle had taken place on Wednesday afternoon etween the troops under Gens. Franklin and edgwick, and the rebels under Lee, who were endeavoring to make their way to Richmond. It is said to have been the severest battle on the Peninsula, and the rebels were totally defeated and flanked, being driven back toward the forces under Gen. Johnston, on the Chickahominy.

The whole number of Federals killed and woun-

ded was 300. The enemy were driven back by our gunboats

with great slaughter.
They had not less than 30,000 men, while our whole force was not over 20,000 landed. Had it not been for the gunboats, they would, perhaps, have been defeated.

WILLIAMSBURGH, Va., May 9-12 M. To the War Department :

I heard a few minutes ago that the Galena was aground off Hog Island—I judge not badly, for the reason that Capt. Rodgers does not throw over his coal. I have sent him all the assistance he My troops are in motion, and in magnificent pirits. They have all the air and feeling of vet-

rans. It would do your heart good to see them. I have effected a junction with Gen. Franklin. Instructions have been given so that the navy will receive prompt support, whenever and whereever required. GEO. B. McClellan. Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

WILLIAMSBURGH, Thursday, May 8. 1 Via. Washington, Friday, May 9.
The details of the engagement of Monday o voluminous and incorrect that it will be necessary to await the report of Gen McClellan, which s now being prepared. Deserters from the enemy are hourly coming in.

Gen. Jamison has been appointed Military Governor and Provost Marshal of the town of Wil-The official report of the killed and wounded

being too lengthy to send over the military tele-graph, it has been forwarded by mail. The expedition up York River has been most successful, and we now occupy West Point.— Heavy firing has been heard in that direction, but the particulars are not known. Yesterday the advance guard of our cavalry had a skirmish with the rear guard of the enemy about seven miles from here. The main body of the enemy have retreated across the James River.

The general impression with military men is that the rebels have made their last stand in Viriamsburgh the road is lined with broken army

wagons in the retreat of the enemy. The Naval Attack on Sewall's Point .-

U. S. FLAG-SHIP MINNESOTA, HAMPTON ROADS, Va., May 9, 1862. \
His Excellency, the President of the United States: Sir: Agreeably to a communication just received from the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, I have appealed to them to stand by him.

Orders had been issued to the Union troops to march on Sunday night, but they were prevented by the condition of the roads, which the heavy rains rendered impassable.

ceived from the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, I have the honor to report the instructions I gave yester-day to the officers commanding the several vessels detailed to open fire upon Sewall's Point, were: practicability of landing a holo. done; that the wooden vessels should attack the A dispatch from Gen. McDowau's Corps says he is now employing all the available negro labor in building and repairing brides, and in work of principal works in enfilade, and that the Monitor, a similar character, and that the negroes are descring their masters, and flocking to his standserting their masters, and nocking to his standard in great numbers. Our troops, it is said, occupy fredericksburg.

the Monitor had orders to ian back into ian channel way, and only to engage her seriously in such a position that this ship, together with the merchant vessels intended for the purpose, could run chant vessels intended for the purpose, could run
her down. If an opportunity presented itself, the
other vessels were not to hesitate to run her down,
and the Baltimore, an unarmed steamer of light
draft, high speed, and with a curved bow, was
kept in the direction of the Monitor expressly to
throw herself across the Merrimac either forward
or aft of her plated house; but the Merrimac did
not engage the Monitor, nor did she place herself
where she could have been assailed by our ran
vessels to any advantage, or where there was
any prospect, whatever, of getting at her. My instructions were necessarily verbal, and in giving
them I supposed that I was carrying out your
wishes in substance, if not to the letter. The
demonstration resulted in establishing the fact

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, (Signed)

L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Commanding Blockading Squadron. MONDAY, MAY 12.

Highly important. - Norfolk and Portsmouth cap Highly important.—Norfolk and Portsmouth captured without a battle—the Gosport Navy-Yard repossessed—the Merrimac Blown up—five thousand National troops landed at Willoughby Point—the advance on Norfolk—our forces met by a Delegation of Citizens—No property destroyed by the retreating rebel troops—the Monitor and the Naugatuck gone up to the City.

DISPATCH FROM SECRETARY STANTON. Washington, Sunday, May 11. The following was received at the War De-

partment this morning: FORT MONROE, Saturday, May 10-Midnight. Norfolk is ours, and also Portsmouth and the Gen. Wool, having completed the landing

his forces at Willoughby Point, about 9 o'clock this morning, commenced his march on Norfolk, with 5.000 men. Secretary Chase accompanied the General. About five miles from the landing-place, rebel battery was found on the opposite side of the bridge over Tanner's Creek, and after a few

discharges upon two companies of infantry that were in advance, the rebels burned the bridge. This compelled our forces to march around ive miles further. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon our forces were within a short distance of Norfolk, and were met by a delegation of citizens.

The city was formally surrendered. Our troops were marched in, and now hav Gen. VIELE is in command, as Military Gover

The city and Navy-yard were not burned. Th fires which have been seen for some hours, proved to be woods on fire. Gen. Wool, with Secretary Chase, returned about 11 o'clock to-night.

Gen. HUGER withdrew his force without a bat The Merrimac is still off Sewall's Point. Commander Rogers' expedition was heard from this afternoon, ascending the James River. Reports from Gen. McClellan are favorable

DESTRUCTION OF THE MERRIMAC. Dispatch to the Navy Department,
FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, May 11.
To Hon. J. H. Watson, Assistant Secretary

The Merrimac was blown up by the rebels wo minutes before 5 o'clock this morning. Sh was set fire to about three o'clock. The explosic took place at the time stated. It is stated to have been a grand sight by those who saw if The Monitor, E. A. Stevens (Naugatuck), and th gunboats have gone up toward Norfolk.

Naval fight on the Mississippi. The Unioni: Washington, May 11.

Washington, May 11.

The following has been received:
To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the NavyFlag-ship Benton, above Fort Pillow,
Mississippi River, May 10, via Cairo, May 11.

ave been preparing took place this morning The rebel fleet, consisting of eight iron-clad gur boats, four of which were fitted with rams, cam up handsomely. The action lasted one hour. Two of the rebel gunboats were blown up and one sunk, when the enemy retired precipitately un der the guns of the fort. Only six vessels of my squadron were eng The Cincinnati sustained some injury from the

rams, but will be in a fighting condition to-mor row, Capt. Stemble distinguished himself, and he is seriously wounded. The Benton is uninjured. Mortar boat No. 16 in charge of Second Master Gregory, behaved with great spirit. The rebe

posed to be commanded by Com. Hollins. Captain Commanding Western Flotilla, Missis

els, who, it is said, retreat in good order. He is now within 22 miles of Richmond. It is though that the rebels will make a stand at Botton Bridge, 15 miles this side of Richmond. The country is thickly wooded, and in many places low and swampy.

# TUESDAY, MAY 13.

Further from Norfolk .- Destruction of the Nava Yard at Gosport .- It is now ascertained that com trary to previous reports the fleets have destroyed the U. S. Navy Yard at Gosport, near Norfolk. Occupation of Norfolk. Proclamation of Gen Wool. Another by Gen. Viele. Speech by Mayor Lamb. Gosport Navy-Yard burned by the rebels All their steamers destroyed.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 12, 1862. The following has been received at the War De-

ment. Fortress Monroe, Monday, May 12, 1862. To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

On the 9th of May, Friday afternoon, I organized a force to march against Norfolk. On Saturday morning, the 10th of May, the troops were landed, under the direction of Col. Crane. at Ocean View, and commenced the march toward General Mansfield and Weber, who had proceeded on the direct route by the way of Tanner's Creek bridge, but finding it on fire, they returned to the cross-roads, where I joined them, and took the direction of the column.

I arrived by the old road and entered the entrenchments in front of the city at 20 minutes be-fore 5 p. m. I immediately proceeded toward!Nor-folk, accompanied by the Hon. Secretary Chase, and met a Select Committee of the Common Coun-cil of Norfolk at the limits of the city, when they surrendered the city, agreeably to the terms set forth in the resolutions of the Common Council, presented by the Mayor, W. W. Lamb, which were accepted by me, so far as related to the civil rights accepted by me, so far as related to the civil rights of the citizens. A copy of the resolutions have already been furnished you. I immediately took possession of the city and appointed Brig.-Gen. Egbert L. Viele Military Governor of Norfolk, with directions to see that the citizens were pro tected in all their civil rights. Soon after, I took

possession of Gosport and Portsmouth.

The taking of Norfolk caused the destruction of the iron clad steamer, the Merrimac, which was blown up by the rebels about 5 o'c'k on the morning of the 11th of May, which was soon after communicated to you and the President of the United States. On the 11th I visited the Navy-Yard, and found all the workshops, starch found all the workshops, storehouses, and other buildings in ruins, having been set on fire by the Rebels, who, at the same time, partially blew up the Dry Dock. I also visited Craney Island, the Dry Dock. I also visited Craney Island, where I found 39 guns of large caliber, most of which were spiked; also a large number of shot and shell, with about 5,000 pounds of powder, all of which, with the buildings, were in good order. As far as I have been able to ascertain, we have taken about 200 cannon, including those at Sewdall's point batteries, with a large number of shot and shell as well as many other articles of value and shell, as well as many other articles of value, stationed at the Navy-Yard, Craney Island, Sew-

all's Point, and other places.

John E. Wool, Major-General Commanding. It seems that a meeting was held at Norfolk som days since, not long, probably, after the evacuation of Yorktown was resolved upon, of the rebel Secretary of War, Gen. Huger, Gen. Longstreet, and ome others of the leading military authorities, at some others of the leading mintary authorities, at which it was determined not to attempt to hold the City against any demonstration of the National forces to effect its capture. The decision was followed by the withdrawal of the main body of the troops: and this (Saturday) morning, after it was understood that our troops had landed at Ocean View, and were advancing upon the City, Gen. Huger ad-dressed the following letter to the Mayor:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, )

Hon. W. W. Lamb, Mayor:
Sir: The troops which formerly defended this neighborhood having been removed elsewhere, by order of the Government, I have not the means to defend the city, and have ordered the forces off, and turn over the charge of the city to yourself and its civil officers.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. HUGER, Maj.-Gen.

Upon receiving this note, the Mayor immediately convened the Select and Common Councils of the city, and the following action was taken:

At a joint meeting of the Select Council and the Common Council of the City of Norfolk, held on the 10th of May, 1862, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, An official communication has been re ceived by the Mayor of the city from Gen. Huger, announcing that the troops which formerly defended this neighborhood having been withdrawn, he has

paratively quite limited. The quarters connected with this work were set on fire by our shells, and no doubt seriously injured.

Therefore, Resolved, That Capt. James Cornica and C. H. Rowland, Esqs., President and Vice-President of the Special Council, and J. B. Whitehead and G. W. Camp, Esqs., President and Vice-President of the Special Council, and J. B. Whitehead and G. W. Camp, Esqs., President and Vice-President of the Special Council, and J. B. Whitehead and G. W. Camp, Esqs., President and Vice-President of the Special Council, and J. B. Whitehead and G. W. Camp, Esqs., President and Vice-President of the Special Council, and J. B. Whitehead and G. W. Camp, Esqs., President and Vice-President of the Special Council, and J. B. Whitehead and G. W. Camp, Esqs., President and Vice-President of the Special Council, and J. B. Whitehead and G. W. Camp, Esqs., President and Vice-President of the Special Council, and J. B. Whitehead and G. W. Camp, Esqs., President and Vice-President of the Special Council, and J. B. Whitehead and G. W. Camp, Esqs., President and Vice-President of the Special Council, and J. B. Whitehead and G. W. Camp, Esqs., President and Vice-President of the Special Council, and J. B. Whitehead and G. W. Camp, Esqs., President and Vice-President of the Special Council, and J. B. Whitehead and G. W. Camp, Esqs., President and Vice-President of the Special Council, and J. B. Whitehead and G. W. Camp, Esqs., President and Vice-President of the Special Council, and J. B. Whitehead and G. W. Camp, Esqs., President and Vice-President of the Special Council, and J. B. Whitehead and G. W. Camp, Esqs., President and Vice-President of the Special Council C President of the Common Council, be, and are hereby appointed a Committee to co-operate with the Mayor in conferring with the Federal Military Commander, and assuring him that no resistance can or will be made to the occupation of the city by the United States forces, but that the citizens expect and claim protection to persons and property during such occupation.

Resolved, That the Committee proceed to meet

the Commanding-General of the United States forces, and communicate this action to him.
(Signed) F. G. Broughton, Jr., Clerk.

These proceedings were taken this morning, and the Committee designated in these resolutions proceeded, in company with the Mayor, to meet Gen.

The Mayor, after presenting these resolutions, said he had come, in conformity with the instructions they contained, to surrender the city into the hands of the United States. of the United States, and to ask protection for the persons and property of the citizens.

Gen. Wool replied that his request was granted in advance—that the Government of the United States had not the slightest wish or thought of interfering with the rights of any peaceable citizen, and that all should have full protection against violence of every kind. The first thing he had done, on setting out in the morning, had been to issue an order, prohibiting under the severest penalties any interference whatever with the private property or rights of any citizen, and this prohibition should be enforced with the utmost rigor. He begged the Mayor to rest assured that everything he had asked

should be granted After entering the City Hall the Commanding

GENERAL CRDER, NO. 1 HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VA., I The city of Norfolk having been surrendered to the Government of the United States, military possession of the same is taken in behalf of the National Government, by Maj.-Gen. John E. Weol.

Brig-Gen. Vicle is appointed Military Governor for the time being. He will see that all citizens are carefully protected in all their rights and civil privileges, taking the utmost care to preserve order and to see that no soldier is permitted to enter the city except by his order, or by the written permission of the commanding officer of his brigade or regiment, and he will punish summarily any Amercan soldier who shall trespass upon the rights of any of the inhabitants. (Signed)

Jone E. Woot. Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

Gen. VIELE at once entered upon the discharge of his duties. His first act was to issue the fo owing, which was freely posted and circulated throughout the town : PROCLAMATION

NORFOLK, Va., May 10, 1862. Noifolk, Va., May 10, 1862.

The occupancy of the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth is for the protection of the public property, and the maintenance of the public laws of the United States. Private associations and domestic quiet will not be disturbed, but violations of order and disrespect to the Government will be wed by the immdiente arrest of the offenders. Those who have left their homes, under the anticipation of any acts of Vandalism, may be assured that the Government allows no man the honor of serving in its armies, who forgets the duties of a citizen in discharging those of a soldier, and that no individual rights will be interfered with. The sale of liquor is prohibited. The office of the Military Governor, and of the Provost-Marshal are at the Custom-house.

(Signed.) EGBERT L. VIELE,
Brigadier General of the United States Army, and Military Governor.

Immediately after Gen. Wood left the City Hall, a large concourse of citizens assembled around the City Hall, and called loudly for a speech from the Mayor.

Mayor Lamb came forward, and addressed them

briefly, confining himself mainly to a recital of the incidents of the day. He said that he had nothing to do with deciding the result; that had been done by the superior authorities. The citi-zens of Norfolk had been deserted by their friends, zens of Norfolk had been deserted by their friends, and all the city authorities could do, was to obtain the best terms possible, for themselves and their property. He was happy to assure them that in this be had been successful. The Commanding General of the United Statees troops had conceded everything they had asked, and had conceded everything they had asked, and had guaranteed the preservation of order. He enjoined upon the citizens the maintenance of peace and quiet, and exhorted them to abstain from all acts of violence and disorder. If the decision had rested with him, he would have defended the city to the last man; but their Government had de ided differently, and they must yield to its authority. The Mayor's remarks were cheered by the crowd, who also gave three cheers for President Davis with a great deal of enthusiasm, and also responded with less heartiness to a demand for three groans for Lincoln.

Gen. Huger left Norfolk only two hours be-

fore the entry of our troops. Before the army withdrew, the following letter was addressed to Dear Sir: I am directed by Major-Gen. Hu-Gen to hand over to you all the provisions in my possession for distribution to the poor and needy

of our community, discriminating in favor of the families of the volunteers who are absent on ser-In the press and hurry of the moment I cannot furnish an inventory of the stock on hand. But there are several hundred barrels of flour at the tobacco warehouse and at the store of ODOM & CLEMents. At the store of W. D. REYNDERS & Co. there is also a large amount of bacon, and in the building occupied by me there are many articles for the needy.

W. II. Smith.

Norfolk, Sunday Morning. The Navy-Yard has been completely destroyed ogether with a very large number of steamboats nd other vessels. A other vessels. Numerous Union flags are flying in Portsmouth. The place is occupied by the 16th Massachusetts

egiment. Gen. Viele has established his headquarters in the Custom-House, formally occupied by Gen. Huger.
The National flag was raised for the first tim

this morning at 10 o'clock. It was saluted by the guard, and enthusiastically cheered. The Monitor and Naugatuck have just arrived. A number of other vessels of the fleet are also oming up.

The night has passed very quietly.

At present every thing is perfectly quiet, and order is entirely restored. All the public proprty is occupied. The first National flag raised at Norfolk wa

the regimental color of the 10th New-York Regiment, raised on the Custom-House this morning. The regiment has just started for Fort Norfolk, which it will garrison for the present.

Gen. Wool and Com. Goldsborough have just arrived in the Baltimore.

The city is very quiet.

Gen. Viele transacts an immense amount of busines. The policy of the authorities here is to allow everything to go on, with as little interruption as

possible.

A general feeling of confidence seems to prevail, and a Union sentiment begins to show itself.

The naval vessels here are the Susquehamna, Flag, Seminole, San Jacinto, Mount Vernon, Dacotah, Monitor and Naugatuck.

The Merrimac is certainly destroyed, as pieces of the wrock, are found floating about and least of the wrock, are found floating about and least. of the wreck are found floating about, and her officers and crew went to Suffolk early yesterday

morning.
All the fortifications at Craney Island, Sewall's Point, etc., are abandoned. Our fleet, led by the Monitor, went to Norfolk esterday, and the Naugatuck returned to Old The Navy-Yard was almost entirely destroyed. The ship buildings, smith shops, and all public establishments were fired, on Saturday afternoon and night. A strong Union feeling was

In Norfolk the people were disappointed and mortified by the abandonment of their troops. It was generally conceded there that Richmond would be taken by our army without serious opposition, and that Virginia is abandoned by the Con-Trade with the North is greatly needed at Nor-

Gen. McClellan this morning is within twenty ailes of Richmond. Nothing definite has been heard from the Galena, and the gunboats on the James River. One of the latter was reported lost.

The President and Secretaries Chase and Stan-

on returned to Washington last evening, after

Gen. Wool returned to Fortress Monroe last GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY. There is nothing new from Gen. McClellan's army to-day. The telegraph to his headquarters works well, and is kept constantly employed with Government business.

Beauregard making an attack.—20,000 Rebels thrown upon Halleck's vanguard.—Pittsburgh Landing, May 11.—The following has just been received at the headquarters of the army of the Mississippi :

"To Major-General Halleck:
"The enemy, 20,000 strong, drove in our pickets beyond Farmington, and advanced upon the brigade occupying the farther side of the creek in front of my camp.

"The brigade held on, for five hours, until, finding them heavily pressed in front and on the flank, and that I could not sustain them, without

"NEAR FARMINGTON, May 9, P. M.

passing the creek with my whole force, which would have been contrary to your orders, and would have drawn on a general engagement, I withdrew them to this side, in good order.

"The conduct of the troops was excellent, and e withdrawal was made by them very reluct-

The enemy made a demonstration to cross, but abandoned the movement. Our loss is considerable, though I cannot tell how great. The enemy, being much exposed, suffered very severely, one of his batteries being completely disabled, and his infantry line having been driven back several times. My command are eager for the advance. (Signed) "JOHN POPE, "Major-General."

Farmington is five miles northwest of Corinth. The only forces engaged were Plummer's and Palmer's brigades. The weather is warm and pleasant.

All is quiet in front, the enemy having retired. Union fleet approaching Mobile. - Mobile, Thursday, May 8.—Commodore Porter's fleet is advancing. Seven vessels are off Fort Morgan, and ten They are firing occasionally, apparently feeling for masked batteries. The forces at the forts are confident, and say they will be able to hold the

Savannah threatened.—Augusta, Thursday, May 8.—The Savannah Republican says that the Yankees were reconnoitering the river and coast batteries all this morning with their gunboats. A balloon came up nearly to the mouth of Augustine Creek, and then returned.

#### THE ANNIVERSARIES.

Our paper of last week went to press too early to contain any account of the Anniversaries; and we were so much busied with matters incident to the removal of our office, that we were unable to attend many of them. We have room the position and work of the society, were never the position and work of the society, were never the position and work of the society. o contain any account of the Anniversaries;

nly for some brief sketches. The earliest was, THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY met, in the

hurch of the Puritans, on Tuesday morning at

10 A. M. Mr. GARRISON, the President of the So-

ety, opened the meeting with some remarks, and the reading of appropriate Scriptures. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Post, (Baptist) Jersey City. In the absence of the Treasurer of the Society

Wм. I. Bowditch, Esq., of Boston, his report was read by OLIVER JOHNSON, as follows: ANNUAL ACCOUNT OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAYERY SO

To publication of STANDARD, for Lecturing agents, and office expenses . . . \$9,983 85 To balance to new account...... 4,550 39

By balance from old account...... 1,086 98 By balance from old account.

By donations, subscriptions to Stand-(E.E.) May 1st, 1862. Wm. I. Bowditch.

I have examined the above account, with the suchers, and find the additions correctly made, nd the balance on hand as stated. OLIVER JOHNSON. A letter from Gerrit Smith was read, enclosing

fty dollars for the funds of the Society. A statement of the Executive Committee was others. ien read, after which speeches were made by WM. WELLS BROWN, THEODORE TILTON, Rev. ROB ERT M. HATFIELD, and WENDELL PHILLIPS. In the evening the Society met in the Cooper

astitute, Dr. Cheever being the first speaker. The audience was then addressed by Miss. Annie . Dickinson of Philadelphia.

The meetings of the Society were well attendd, well sustained, and impressive in their char-

American and Foreign Christian Union .- The nirteenth Anniversary of the American and oreign Christian Union was held at Irving Hall is morning. The exercises were commenced 10 o'clock by singing, reading of the Second ilm, and prayer. Rev. Dr. Campbell read the asurer's report, which showed a considerable lling-off of receipts. The corresponding Secctary read the annual report of the Executive

ommittee, showing an encouraging interest in he spread of the Gospel. On motion of Rev. Halsey Dunning the reports

"Fellow-helpers to the North."  $\Lambda$  series of resolutions was read by the Secrery, setting forth that the Executive Committee hould avail themselves of every opening for the pread of the Gospel in Mexico, Central and South merica; rejoicing that the Emperor of France Dr. De Witt. ad removed every impediment in the way of the evangelistic efforts of Protestants and recomonstantine, of Athens, and others. The doxol-gy was then sung by the audience, after which

New York Sunday School Union.—Yesterday ternoon the schools connected with the New ork Sunday School Union celebrated their anniork Sunday School Union celebrated their anniersary in seventeen different places. The pupils f each school collected at the church to which is connected, and marched, with flags and baners, to the place of meeting. At each school collected at the church to which is connected, and marched, with flags and baners, to the place of meeting. At each school collected at the church of the past year as connected with the army, supplying a quarter of a million of temperance tracts and papers to soldiers, seamen, and hospitals, through contributions amounting to \$1,373,75 from churches, soldiers, and the past year as connected with the army, supplying a quarter of different places. ners, to the place of meeting. At each place these hymns were sung: "The Cross," "That Beautiful Land," and "My Bible;" prayer was offered and an address made, after which a collation was served.—World.

The Home for little wanderers.—The Academy of Music was filled to repletion last evening, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Howard Mission, or Home for Little Wanderers. Hon. Joseph Hoxie presided. The annual statement was read, but we are compelled to omit it for want of room.

1861, referring prohibition in the Constitution to a vote of the people; good progress in Sunday laws and suppression of city liquor nuisances; activity in many places among the young, vigor among seamen, and great extension of the cause in foreign countries, especially among the ministers and churches of Great Britain; also a favor-

A number of speakers addressed the meeting and the Seventh Regiment Band performed sev-

city, was called in the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, yesterday. The afternoon meeting was held at 2½ o'clock, the Rev. Charles T. Goodwin presiding. Rev. T. J. Anderson and Rev. H. Osgood addressed the children. The exercises included singing, in which the audience participated. A collation was served in the vestry-room. In the evening Rev. Dr. Goodwin again presided. Rev. Dr. Barker delivered a highly interesting address on the rise and progress of the Sunday School system, interspersing his discourse with suitable anecdotes of the lives of the influential supporters of

The Universalist S. S. Union was held in Rev Dr. Chapin's Church. Rev. Moses Ballou presided. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Blanchard. Hymns were sung, and several addresses made. [Vide Tribune.] The Universalist S. S. Union was held in Rev Tribune.]

American Tract Society of Boston .- The annual

Some of the crew of the Merrimac have deserted made the opening speech. He said that this, the which it appeared that 210 children were in the parent American Society founded in Roston has made the opening speech. He said that this, the parent American Society, founded in Boston, has no limitations to its charity, for it recognizes that "all men are of one blood and one brother-that" all men are of one blood and one brother-that the pears and the pears of the many of them having been comfortably the pears of the p that "all men are of one blood and one brother-hood." It does not ask of nationality or color. The bondman and the free are equal in its sight. We have considered slavery, he said, as an atrochildren. (Applause.) We have not, in speaking of slavery, followed the example of the old lady who, when she wished to drown at Irving

of the old lady who, when she wished to drown some kittens, her heart relented, and she said, "Johnny heat some water, and drown them softly." We have felt at liberty to proclaim our sentiments freely and openly. We have not desired to be violent. It would be very difficult to galvanize a tract society, which is one that set tles itself quietly, and the gentlemen who interest themselves in it are elderly gentlemen, and quiet in a good degree. It is only once in while that we get a torpedo among us, as have now, (pointing to Mr. Beecher). (Laught and applause.) The speaker also referred to the fact that the American Tract Soiety of New York had printed a tract entitled "The Enormity of Soiety of New York had printed a tract entitled "The Enormity of Soiety of New York had printed a tract entitled "The Enormity of Soiety New York had printed a tract entitled "The Enormity of Soiety New York had printed a tract entitled "The Enormity of Soiety New York had printed a tract entitled "The Enormity of Soiety New York had been your work of the Soiety New York had been your work of the Soiety New York had been your work of the Soiety New York had been your work of the Soiety New York had been your work of the Soiety New York had been your work of the Soiety New York had been your work of the Soiety New York had been your work had b Slavery," and said whatever war there may in the world beside, it has come to pass that these two societies will learn war no more. He would say, blessed be the society in its practical opera-tions that will send out that tract over all the land—a tract that says slavery must be abolished at once, its enormity is so great, and its oppressions upon man-morally, spiritually, physically and socially—are so inconceivably evil in their extent. When a society stands on that ground continued he, I cannot see but some of them must have been with Moses in the cloud. They must have eaught the sound of the trumpet from John in Patmos, blowing a strain so magnificently clear, and with melodies perfectly harmonious, saying that everything right, true, noble, and just saying that everything right, true, noble, and just is certain to triumph. Let us stretch out our hands in congratulation. We will sell them our tracts at cost price for circulation. (Laughter.) Let it be understood that though Ephraim and

Judah cultivate different hills, and perhaps com-pete together, still Ephraim shall not envy Judah and Judah shall not envy Ephraim. (Loud applause.) Dr. Tyng also spoke of the new field of labor among the freedmen and "contrabands" at the South, and said: From this hour the African is a man. If he has talents, they shall be acknowledged: genius, it shall be admired: per severance and industry, the y shall be rewarded severance and industry, they shall be rewarded; if he is able to stand up, no hand of power, or envy, or oppression, shall thrust him down. Henceforth let it be our principle, all that the black man can make by energy and purpose, with the co-operation and encouragement of his fellow men and citizens, we in this society are determined he shall have. (Great applause.)

Rev. Mr. Warren, one of the Secretaries, then

more extensively or warmly manifested, and the American Tract Society of New York .-- Yes erday morning this society held its thirty-sev-enth anniversary at Irving Hall, Hon. William C.

Alexander presiding. After prayer by Rev. Dr. Ferris, and some remarks by Rev. Dr. DeWitt. the treasurer, Moses Allen, read his report, and the Secretaries, Rev. Messrs. Halleck and East-Among the statements are the following: The Committee have prepared a series of elementary works adapted to the mental state and wants of the colored people, and have circulated of these and others above 100,000 pages among them at Washington, Fortress Monroe, and Port Royal. But, as few of those recently escaped this institution.

philanthropic individuals, are carrying forward this work, with the protection of the Government and the cordial approval of the President and the Calibrat approval of the President and the cordial approval of the President and nd his Cabinet.

Resolutions were then read, indersing the system of colporage the labors is described by the labors is described by the labors in the labor

th the voluntary aid of many Christians and

Resolved. That while rejoicing at what the so-ciety has been able to accomplish for the spirit-ual welfare of the colored population of our land, we gratefully recognize the providence of God. in now giving unrestricted access to thousands who have recently escaped from bondage, and recommend that the efforts so promptly adopted by the Committee for their intellectual, moral, and spiritual improvement be speedily enlarged.
Addresses were made by Rev. G. Wood and

The Rey. Dr. Sunderland, of Washington, w. to respond to the resolution indorsing the society's action, in attempting to improve the intellec-

tual, moral, and spiritual condition of escaped negroes. He could not be present, but sent a letter excusing his absence. Rev. Mr. Pierson, who has labored among the egroes in Washington, wished the society to mite in an effort to eradicate the laws from cer tain statute books, prohibiting any class of persons from learning to read and write. (Applause.) His belief was that the horrors, described lations, and calamities of this war, were a judg ment upon the nation for its abuse of the Afri-

can race. (Applause.) Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, and Rev. Chas. S. Jones spoke briefly, and Rev. Dr. Summers pronounced the benediction.—The World.

[Thus the world and the Church do move.] American Temperance Union .. The Twentyfifth anniversary was held last evening, at Dr. Cheever's church. In the absence of Gov. Buckingham, the president, Dr. Tyng, presided, and made some remarks. Prayer was offered by Rev.

port. It recognized the deaths, in the year past, needing an increase of appropriations to the ause in that powerful empire, and approving of he action of the committee in Italy and Greece.

Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Todd, of Pittsfield, Dr. McCun, of Baltimore, Rev. George
Constantine of Athens and others. The devayl. ittsfield, Dr. McCun, of Baltimore, Rev. George onstantine, of Athens, and others. The doxol-ry was then sung by the audience, after which the benediction was pronounced.—Evening Post. animity in council, favors received, good done, and the spread of the cause in distant nations; it recicties, and individuals. The report represented the state of practical temperance, good, in the churches and the community; prohibitory laws, where existing, well observed in rural districts-an unhappy failure in the New-York Legislature to secure the concurrent resolutions of 1861, referring prohibition in the Constitution to a in foreign countries, especially among the minis-ters and churches of Great Britain; also, a favor-able action of the King of Prussia in banishing and the Seventh Regiment Band performed several pieces of music. At the close of the meeting an effort was made to raise \$1,000 for the mission, but was unsuccessful.—Ib.

The Baptist S. School Union.—The annual meeting of the Baptist Sunday School Union, of this city, was called in the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, vectorday. brandy from his armies and substituting coffee as

interspersing his discourse with suitable anecdotes of the lives of the influential supporters of the plan. Rev. Dr. Bonham and Rev. Dr. J. F. Falwell were also present and participated in the exercises. There was a large attendance. The condition of the Union is represented to be favorable. It ties and faculties, and as long as he could work, and when life ceased to yield enjoyment and use-

American Female Guardian Society.—This so-

American Home Missionary Society.—The thirty-sixth anniversary of this society was celebrated at Irving Hall last evening, Rev. Dr. Theodore D. Woolsey, LL.D., presiding. After prayer, the reports were read, from which it appears that the society has 863 ministers in its service, nine of whom have preached to colored congregations, thirty-seven in foreign languages, twenty-two to Welsh, and fifteen to Germans, Hollanders and French. Addresses were made by Rev. Geo. F. Magoun. of Iowa, and Rev. Dr. A. L. Stone, of Boston. The meeting closed by singing "My country, its of thee," followed by the benediction.—Ib.

American Home Missionary Society .- The thir.

The American Bible Society .- The forty-sixth anniversary of the American Bible Society was held at Irving Hall, this morning. The Chair was

held at Irving Hall, this morning. The Chair was occupied by Herman Lincoln, one of the Vice-Presidents, who delivered an address. The Treasurer's report was read by Henry Fisher, and the Manager's report by Rev. Dr. Holdich. The following is an abstract of these documents:

In course of the year have been removed by death, the following respected and beloved associates: Horace Holden, Eq., a Manager; Hon. John M'Lean, and George Douglas, Esq., Vice-Presidents, and the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen.

Twenty-seven new Auxiliaries have been recog-The receipts of the year, were \$378,131.81, of which \$178,901.23 were for books sold.

Of Life Directors fifty-two were made during the year and of Life Members, 1,057.

Resolutions were adopted declaring that Christian co-operation for a half century in circulating a common Bible had been happy in all its bearngs; that the Bible was adapted to men in all the conditions of life; that the spirit of the age de-manded renewed effort in its distribution; and that the work should receive more of the liberality of

he public. Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Philadelphia, addressed the audience, followed by Rev. Mr. Kempshall, of New Jersey; Mr. Studley, of New Bedford; Dr. Ran-dall, of Boston, and Mr. Dwight of the army. The business meeting of the society was held at the Bible House, at 9 o'clock. The former managers were re-elected, but no choice was made of

Mr. Luther Bradish offered a series of resolutions, which were adopted, calogistic of the late Theodore Frelinghuysen.—Evening Post.

The American Scamen's Friend Society is The Church Anti-Slavery Society, on Sunday evening, in the Church of the Puritans, on which double those of the preceding year,—The World in geonyeried sailors with ion libraries for the use reached its thirty-fourth year of usefulness. The Four years ago, the Society commenced furnishing converted sailors with loan libraries for the use of their shipmates at s.a. The first year ten libraries were shipped; the second, nuntry four; the third, one hundred and thereen; the fourth—the past year—one hundred and seconder; making in past year—one numered and seventeen; making in all There hendred AND TWENTY-FIVE libraries, of nearly 16,000 volumes, and accessible to over 15,000 seamen at sea. Eighty-two of these libraries are in United States vessels, and accessible to more than 10,000 naval seamen.

The number of boarders in the Sailor's Home

during the year, has been 2.161: total since the Royal. But, as few of those recently escaped from bondage can read, a system of instruction has been devised and put into operation in the District of Columbia, and hundreds are now learning to read the Book of God. Two colporteurs, with the valuntary will of course Christian device. The state of the Leave tree for a denucle. The state of the Leave tree for a denucle.

tem of colportage, the labors in the army and that an appeal to aid those men, would n

others.

On the resolution given above, Rev. Dr. Todd, Mass., said that sometime since he had written books for children, which had been read on southern plantations. In one there was a sentence which read, "obey and honor and love your father and mother," but this had been altered to read, "obey and honor your master and mistress." (Applause.) He thanked God, however, that the day of redemption, even for the paper negroes, was near by. (Applause.)

up buildings to stay its progress .- Times. Prince Napoleon on the Rebellion.—The following is extracted from a letter dated Paris, April 25, from Prince Napoleon to a naturalized citizen of European birth:

"With the perfectly natural interest felt by me in the great events of your adopted country, is blended the conviction that the victory of the North over the South must have considerable in-North over the South must have considerable in-fluence over Europe. In our times, civilized countries have interests and feelings in common, and this it is which constitutes their solidarity. The cause of Freedom and of Progress, repre-sented by the North, is closely connected with

the same cause in Europe." Counterfeit bills.—Well-executed counterfeit \$100 notes on the Allegany Bank of Pittsburgh have been pressed on the Philadelphia brokers. One person was yesterday arrested on suspicion. The dispatch from which we quote says it is un derstood these bills are also circulating in New

FOREIGN. Europe.—The Australasian, from Liverpool, April 26th, via Queenstown the 27th, has arrived.

The steamer Tubal Cain had left Liverpool for Nassau, with a large cargo of arms and ammuni tion, designed, it was supposed, for the Southern States. According to a report in the London Star the Austrian embassador at London, was instructed to ask for explanations as to the meaning which the English cabinet attach to Lord Palmerston's late speech on Italian affairs. A weekly journal is announced to appear in London, as an advocate of the cause of the Confederate States.

M. Mires, on regaining his liberty, had demand-

test the sea worthiness of armor-plated vessels. A new French infernal machine is described as capable of destroying six iron-plated ships at a distance of over 3,000 yards.

The French and Italian troops had come to [an The French and Italian troops had come to lan arrangement for the suppression of reactionary movements on the papal frontiers, in conformity with which the former assisted the latter in pursu-

ed the restoration of his confiscated property. The French minister of marine had resolved to send the

iron-cased frigate Couronne across the Atlantic, to

ing Chiavone's band.

A Shanghai dispatch of the 15th of March, says was rumored that the rebels intended to attack Foo Chow. The Taepings had been defeated by the allied forces at Ming-Hong, with a loss of 1,000 killed. Foreigners had been warned to keep within bounds. Three French missionaries were murdered by the Taepings.—World.

Mexico.-By way of Havana, we have advices from Mexico to the 24th ultimo. The French had advanced from Cordova and occupied Orizaba, in violation of their agreement. They had attacked some eighty men who were in a fort, and not with some eighty men who were in a fort, and notwith-standing a desperate resistance was made, took twenty-five prisoners. They also attacked and routed some troops placed along the roadside by General Zaraloga to protect the route of the Cou-desa de Reus. Although this was probably owing to a mistake, it had further contributed to arouse the Mexican animosity. On the 19th and 20th large reenforcements for Zaraloga arrived. Gener-al Prim was awaiting the result of a private con-ference, which was being held between Charles ference, which was being held between Charles Lennox Wyke and Dobaldo, at Vera Cruz, and which was thought to be hostile to the French.
The causes given by the French plenipotentiaries
for not fulfilling their stipulations had been published.—World.

Europe. Later .- The Steamer Hansa, from Southampton April 30, has arrived. Important experiments with light artillery had been made in ngland which proved its ability to defend the shorefrom any attack by vessels.

The distress among the English operatives still

continued. Queen Victoria was about to visit Scot-land. Several confederates had arrived at Liver-pool from the West Indies, having run the blockade, whose mission was to purchase warlike stores. The Pope had refused to send a nuncio to St. Peters-American Tract Society of Boston.—The annual meeting of this society, was held at the Academy of Music yesterday afternoon. The building was densely crowded with an intelligent audience. Rev. Dr. Tyng presided, and after a prayer had been offered by Rey. Dr. Palmer of Albara been offered by Rey. Dr. Palmer of Albara Transition Society.—Into Society Calebrated its twenty-eighth anniversary at the chapel in Twenty-ninth street yesterday. Mrs. U. Hawkins presided, and Mrs. C. W. Hawkins was re-elected president for the ensuing burg. In consequence of the demand of the Emperor that he should communicate with him through one discovered in Italy in which a number of the elergy were implicated. The sale of cotton in the English yed by Rev. Dr. Palmer, of Albany, The secretary read the annual report, from markets was light, but the prices steady—World.

# Gen. Beauregard had made a speech to the troops, saying that he would make a desperate

BY RUFUS LEIGHTON. Another laurel wreathes to-day Our country's honored fame; The seal is set which wipes away A long-recorded shame. Thank God! the rulers of the land For Freedom have decreed, And Justice lifts her sacred hand To bless the righteous deed.

But yesterday, where now we tread Was Slavery's cursed soil; Unchecked she reared her shameless head, And clutched her guilty spoil.
To-day we walk on Freedom's ground No slave can breathe this air And joy and thankfulness resound Where late was heard despair.

Too long the spot which bears the name Of him who leads the line Of all the patriots dear to fame, Whose names immortal shine, Hath borne the deep disgrace that brands The tyrant's hated deeds: And plain the damning records stands, To mock the nation's creeds.

The golden hour has struck at last Which marks a joyful morn: The night of tyranny is past, The day of justice born. The record writ in coming years The past may yet retrieve, The promise which to-day appears The future yet achieve.

And she who crowns the smiling hill Where far Potomac glides,
And whose decree for good or ill.
A nation's fate decides.— A noble city vet shall be, And worthy to have borne That honored patriot name which she Dishonered, long hath worn.

No more within her marble halls Oppression rules the hour : No longer on the nation calls To crouch beneath his power Within her courts shall Freedom bear Henceforth her blessed sway ;-And all the future seems to wear The glory of to-day.

How grand and fair the vision spread Before our longing eyes, As all the mists of doubt and dread From off the picture rise! From lakes to gulf, from sea to sea. Behold the land so good ! Her toiling millions strong and free, -One mighty brotherhood.

Her battles fought, ber victories won, No field of bloody strife Sends forth its clouds to blot the sun Or drinks the nation's life. But Peace and all her shining band Their tuneful voices raise, And sing throughout the happy land Their songs of joy and praise.

From sea to sea, from gulf to lakes. And o'er the watery world, The winds of heaven our banner takes, Against the sky unforled: The dear old flag!—its stars all there.— And where it proudly streams No guilt of treason taints the air. slave of freedom dreams.

O nution fairest born of time ! Tis yours to make the world sublime, By being nobly great! To rise, from out this trial hour. If true to man and God,

And glory all untred ! Washington, D. C. April 16, 1862.

BY MARY KYLE DALLAS

KNITTING.

She sat a little apart, Where the firelight flooded her tresses, As her beauty flooded my heart. My eyes were fastened upon her, But hers were drooping adown

With beads of silver and brown. Knitting, knitting, knitting. With a glitter of silken thread. As over the crimson meshes Knitting, knitting, knitting, A web that she did not guess. Over the heart whose sec

I longed yet feared to confess, Hinging out in the shadow. The old clock counted the hour it was time to go, yet the going Seemed utterly out of my power And drawing a little nearer. I laid my hand on her chair

Cushioned her golden hair,

I saw the pearly-white fingers Tremble under the red Of the beads that glided faster. And the rose on her cheek grew deeper.

Flushing it more and more, and in a moment the knitting Glided down to the floor. The firelight flickered and shone

As I breathed in her car the secret Which erst had been mine alone : And her beautiful head drooped lower And her red lips trembled apart, And her soft eyes did not forbid me To fold her close to my heart.

Oh! many a year has faded, Fraught with sorrow and joy, Since the night where she sat knitting That silver and crimson toy : And the silk of the web has faded. The beads grown tarnished and gray, And all of its shining beauty Utterly vanished away.

But still she is knitting, knitting, With a very womanly grace, The magical web whose beauty Nothing can ever efface: And never a tint can vanish, Never a pearl depart, From the beautiful, beautiful love net That fastens her close to my heart.

From the Congregational Herald.

LITTLE SHOES AND STOCKINGS.

BY PAULINA. Little Shoes and Stockings ! What a tale ye speak. And the tear-wet cheek Of the nightly vigil,

And the daily prayer Of the buried darling, Present everywhere Brightly plaided Stockings Of the finest wool; Rounded feet and dainty, Each, a stocking full Tiny shoes of crimson, shoes that never more,

Will awaken echoes, From the toy strewn floor. Not the wealth of Indies, Could your worth eclipse Priceless little treasures. Prest to whitened lins As the mother muse

From the world apart. Leaning on the arrow That has pierced her heart.

Head of flaxen ringlets: Eyes of Heaven's blue, Parted mouth-a rosebud-Pearls, just peeping through; Soft arms fondly twining Round her neck, at eve, Little Shoes and Stockings, These the dreams ye weave.

Weave her yet another, Let the stricken mother Turn away from this; Bid her dream, believing, Little feet await. Watching for her passing Through the pearly gate.

TRUST. God's ways are dark, but soon or late, They touch the shining hills of day; The evil cannot brook delay, The good can well afford to wait.

> For the Principia. BEFORE AND AFTER. CHAPTER II. [Concluded.]

It had been a day of brisk business in the city of Washington. Congress had resumed its sessions, under the auspices of a new administration, and the capital of our country was again filling up with a new set of transient sojourners. Men of business, and of pleasure; Senators, Representatives, clerks, office-seekers, with their several schemes of self-interest or patriotism, ambition or benevolence, thronged the streets. Ladies of the first circles, and ladies yet to be initiated into the interests and amusements, perchance the dissipations, of Washington life, had fluttered their ribbons and flounces on the walks, or strolled through the grounds adjoining the

Capitol buildings.

But old Sol is about shutting up his day-book and ledger, admontshing the sons of earth to do the same. The new clerk in the Department of the Interior has folded away his papers with a yawn, brushed off the dust, donned hat and overcoat, and is evidently homeward bound. A tall, portly, dark-eved gentleman is he, approaching middle age, with long beard, which gives him an air of dignity. and some lines of care in his face. Can it be possible that this is our old friend, Fred Worthington? Even so. Just such pranks does time play, in giving us a staid, matter-of-fact, business man, in place of the light, social, confident youth. And alas for ambitious hopes and aspirations! Only a clerkship in one of the Departments, and rapidly nearing forty! Well, that is the way the world treats us!

But let us hasten on, and find Nettie. "Come, Bridget, hurry up! here it is almost six, and Mr. Worthington always likes to find moment became the sunshine of the next. dinner all ready, and just done, and not overdone-men are so thoughtless! Have you mashed the potatoes-and how about the

pudding ?" Sare, ma'am, I was just afther doin' that same; but will ye plaise look at this breadit would'nt come up fur me all day, and the fire is on its last legs !"

"O dear! is'n't the bread baked yet? what can I do?" exclaimed Mrs. Worthington, gazing dispairingly on the flattened mass baker's bread," she continued, musingly, Hetty around to the baker's. Hurry up the dinner, now, and don't let it get cold." And with this parting injunction she sought the nursery.

run around the corney, for a loaf of bread. Charlie, what are you doing? Spoiling your sister's best doll! Stop this minute! Don't cry, Susie! Eddie, don't scratch the bureau with that pin-mind me! Kate and Willie, minute! Do you want me to tell your father ?"

the baby, with flushed, anxious face, we will try to recognize in her the "Nettie" of years agone. It is an unfavorable time for the investigation. Were she with company in the drawing room, and free from care, we might recognize something like the old, bright smile, and the artless, winning manners of her girlish days. But too often, now, is the brow clouded and anxious, and many lines of care are written there, which we would fain efface. A full, matronly form is hers, well befitting the mother of six noisy boys and girls. In her face we find a strange commingling of the old, childish expression, and the new, motherly, housewifey look. The eyes are still blue, and clear, and innocent, though some of the dance and sparkle has left them; the chestnut curls are combed strait back, and twisted in a plain knot, behind. She has not yet found time to replace, for an afternoon costume, the blue morning-dress, which baby has not failed to disarrange as far as lies in his power. And now that said mischievious little baggage is closing his eyes for a nap, a heavy step on the stair, and a shout from the children, announce the approach of "papa." A merry game of romps, during which baby is rendered more thoroughly awake than ever, and everything generally is turned up side down, ensues; after which follows the usual interrogatory:

"Well, mother-dinner ready?" It was not, and Nettie was obliged to repair to the kitchen regions, to ascertain what untoward event had clogged the wheels of progress. It was, consequently some time before things were in readiness, and the younger members of the family duly seated and pina-

"Baker's bread, again? Why, wife! And the beef is'nt half done, and cold, too! How's

"Well, Fred, I can't do anything with that raw Irish girl! Can't we find some one who understands her business? You must stop at the Intelligence office, to-morrow. I can't get along so."

"But I thought you understood such matters. We never used to have so much trouble,

"Well, our Milly was an experienced cook; and then mother used to run in every day, and see to things. I'm sure I never thought it was so much work to keep house!" And the wife sighed, as she turned to pick up Charlie's off." spoon, and assist that young gentleman in the embarrassing operation of feeding himself.

Mr. Worthington concluded his meal in silence. As he shoved back his chair he broke out :--

"It seems to me, wife, you lack system." "Well, I can't bear confinement; at least I don't like it ! You know I always told you I never could do anything by rule and measure; and you used to laugh and say you could'nt bear a methodical, logical, 'strongminded' woman. Don't you remember ?" asked Nettie, looking up with an arch expression, very like that of her girlish days.

"Yes : but you were a girl, then, Nettie, and you're a woman now-or at least ought to be ! Don't you think it's about time you put on the harness, eh?" he said, half playfully. "But speaking of old times reminds me, we've looking round, he saw two boys standing over had an invitation to dine at Senator Stanley's, tones showing that passion was raging in their Thursday. Stanley sent around a note this hearts.

morning, asking us to come for old friendship's "I'll pay you for it, sir!"

sake, and hoping our political differences would form no barrier, &c."

"O, I'm so glad! Take care, Charlie! here-you've had pudding enough, has'nt he, father? I wish you would make him mind ! Hicking !" How delightful that they've come here to Washington, just at this time !"

"Yes; I never expected to see Stanley so high up in the world. Enthusiastic and visionary as ever, too, he is; and so is Clara. What a help that woman is to her husband ! They both make a ludicrous blunder, though, in mixing up poetry, philosophy and politics into one jumble, as they do !-- By the way, he's actually run his Bill through the Senate, and prospect of its passing the House."

"Has he? I'm glad he has been so successful," said Nettie absently, as she was trying to untangle the heterogeneous mass of matter in her work-basket.

"Glad! Why it's the worst blow our party could have received. I'm thoroughly pro-

"Is it? Well, pshaw, you know I never can keep track of all your political twists and

"I wish you would keep better run of these things, my dear ! When a man is in political life it is very important for a wife to understand his position, and appear intelligent on

such subjects." " I thought you didnt like political wo

"Well, I'm not rabid on Woman's Rights like Stanley and his wife, of course; but then it does look well for a woman to understand matters, in a still way, and be ready to give her opinion, when it is called for. In short, intellectual women are getting the fashion, and

I don't want my wife to be behind-hand." "You ought to have expressed yourself ouse-keeping and baby-ology I think I have studies enough on hand, just now. O, do you know I've engaged a teacher in house-keeping? So give me credit for one practical broke it, and would have said so, if you hadn't step !" said Nettie, almost gaily ; for Nettie's

"Excellent! Who?"

" Clara. She came over to-day, just as I was having a good cry bacause my cake would'nt rise; and do you believe she would'nt wait in the parlor, but ran right up hands, Dick ! This is better than black eyes to see me; and we had a good long, talk, and and bloody noses, isn't it?" she is just the same dear creature she used to be! We told each other everything that had happened since we were married. Only think ! she did all her own work, for three years! She owned that it was rather hard, at of dough. "Mr. Worthington does'nt like first, but then she said it was 'good discipline!" Clara takes everything so philosophically, you "Well, there's no other way, now. I'll send know. Now I suppose she'd cook a steak in snow-forts, and sliding down the steep hills. the same scientific manner in which she used to and in Summer and Autumn wandering over demonstrate problems, at school! I told her the mountains after flowers or nuts, or catchdemonstrate problems, at school! I told her all about what trouble I'd had lately, and how I could'nt seem to make things go; and she talked so sympathetically, and told me her talked so sympathetically. "Here, Hetty, I'll take the baby while you talked so sympathetically, and told me her what was called "Baxter's Prairie." children, too. She has had three-all boys. Now you know I never could manage Willie and Charlie. She believes a great deal in understanding their natures, and sympathizing what are you quarreling about? Hush, this with them, and taking an interest in their games and studies, and being firm, and never getting impatient, and a great many wise And while the mother sits there, rocking things that I'm going to try to learn. So don't despair! I'm in a fair way of making

you a good wife one of these days !" And Nettie was as good as her word. Through energy and perseverance, and with sisterly aid and sympathy from Clara, she has become a first-class house-keeper, and a judicious mother. She still persists, however, that she "can't get the hang of politics," and fears she will never "be intellectual"—that

Fred Worthington has taken advantage of the new turn in politics to come out strongly "Union," and consequently his fortunes are on savage welf creeping after him, and as he hurstripe, in a similar position, it is exceedingly doubtful whether he attains the coveted Presideney-or even a seat in the Cabinet, which is his second choice.

Stanley has been re-elected to the Senate, by a large majority.

be deeper, more earnest, more noble than first LAVINIA G.

THE BROKEN KITE.

" Mother, what is to be my text for this week ?" said Willie Allen. " Blessed are the peace-makers," answered

his mother. Willie looked a little surprised, as he asked, Why do you choose that verse, mother ?" "Because, my son, I think you ought to practice it. I know you have been trying hard, lately, to govern your own temper, and I think you will succeed; because you don't trust in yourself, but pray for God's help."
"Yes mother," said Willie, "I have done

that, ever since you talked to me about praying when the angry feeling comes ; and God does send it away. Sometimes it is worse than at others, and I have to walk away from the boys and pretend to be fixing my kite or doing something else, while I say Bible-verses or a piece of a hymn, until the bad temper goes

"Well, Willie dear, prayer will help you to be a peace-maker. When two of your playmates get to calling angry names and making ready for a fight, pray in your heart to God for them as you would for yourself, and then speak to them and try to persuade them to stop quarrelling. Sometimes, by giving up some little thing yourself, such as your turn at marbles, or lending your kite to one who has none, you can restore good temper; and even if doing this costs you some self-denial, just imagine, Willie, that you hear our dear Savior

saying to you, 'Blessed are the peace-makers."
Willie kissed his mother, and taking his new kite, started for the play ground. It was a holiday, and some twenty kites were already in the air. Willie laid his down on the ground while he took a knot out of the tail, meanwhile wondering to himself whether there would be any occasion that day for him to act the

peace-maker." Presently loud words caught his ear, and. a broken kite; their angry faces and harsh creation.

was there !"

" You did ! You broke it on purpose, you rascal !" "Say that again, and I'll give you a good

" Lick me! You'd better try it !"-Here tauntingly, "Now, come on ! Just come on ! I'm ready to be licked! Come and try it." His antagonist was preparing to "try it," when Willie, kite in hand and a prayer in his heart, stepped between .- "Stop a moment

May be we can settle this without a "You keep out of the way, Bill Allen, or you'll get knocked down !" shouted the boy whose coat was off.

" Dan, let me speak first, before you get to fighting." " What do you want ?" said Dan shortly.

" Just tell me; is it about the kite that you are angry ? Yes," replied Dan, turning round to look at the fragments. "She was the best kite in the field, and Dick Bell has ruined her!"

And again he clenched his fists and aimed a blow at Dick, which Willie caught on his right arm. It stung a little, but Willie only said, 'Come, Dan, don't pound your friends! Now, look here! If you'll give this up-fighting, I mean-you shall have my kite, which is a real high-flyer,' and better than yours, I guess."

" Do you mean that you'll give it to me for nothing ?"

"No, I'll give it to you for not fighting" "No, I'll give it to you for not againing
"Why don't you want me to fight?" asked
Dan, very much puzzled. "It don't hurt you."
"No, Dan; but it is wrong. God says so in the Bible.' " But I don't see what business it is of

yours if we choose to fight." Willie's face flushed a little, as he answered, earnestly, "My verse for this week is Blessed are the peace-makers; and I want to be

one of those that Jesus blesses.' Dan stooped down over the broken kite, and appeared to be trying to fit the pieces together; but I am sure he was only thinking on the subject twelve years ago. What with of Willie's words. Presently he looked up and said, in his usual tone, " Dick, did you really

not do this on purpose ?" " No, Dan : I tell you the truth. I didn't know it was there, and I was very sorry I step!" said Nettie, almost gaily; for Nettie's got mad in such a hurry. If you'll let me, I'll was an April nature, and the clouds of one make you another exactly like it. I've got some capital paper at home.

> " But this is Dan's now," said Willie, holdng out his kite. " No, said Dan. " I'm not quite so mean as that, old fellow ! Keep your kite ; and you shall teach me to keep my temper. Shake

As they walked off together, sweetly to Willie's heart came his Master's approving words, " Blessed are the peace-makers.

THE BOY AND THE WOLF.

When I was a boy I lived among the green mountains of Vermont; in Winter making experiences. We had a good talk about prairie was covered with flowers, and the many lear lakes around abounded in fish and ducks :

but our principal food was "hoe-cake" and

ong time, and getting out of powder they had no game ; so one day they sent up their oldest son, a boy about ten years old for a piece of pork. As he was carrying it homewards, and going through a piece of woods by "Silverlake," he heard a rustling in the leaves in a thicket by the roadside. He stopped and listened—all was still. Again he pushed forward again the leaves are a still. Again he pushed forward again the leaves and degenerates the human frame is not borne out by fact.—Scientific Amer. ward, again the leaves rustled behind him, and e thought he heard a stealthy step. Again he stopped; every thing was still except the gentle dash of the waves upon the pebbly each, and the rapid beating of his own heart. He dreaded to go forward, and dared not stay, for he saw night was approaching, when the wood always echoed with the howl of the hungry wolf, and the savage bear and stealthy catamount came out from their dens. So picking up a club he again started homeward. Again came the stealthy step behind him, nearer and nearer, until he saw a gaunt and

coming nearer and nearer, and might at any

Still, the boy, though he trembled in every limb, did not lose his presence of mind. remembered having heard his father say, that if any one faced a wild animal and looked it square in the eye, it would not dare to attack him. He turned around and faced the hungry wolf, and commenced walking backwards to-To such of my young lady readers as are ward his home, still a long mile and a half away. interested in the fate of Walter Graves, I As the woods grew darker, the wolf eame nearer, showing his white teeth, with the hair would whisper that he had just returned from bristling upon his back. The courageous boy a sojourn of some years in Europe, where he knew that if he gave up his piece of pork he has prosecuted his favorite study, paying his was safe, and could run home unmolested. but way by correspondences with American jour- he knew there were hungry ones at home nals; that he is one of the rising Artists of awaiting his return. So backwards he went, our country; and that he still remains in a step by step. As the wolf came near, he hit him square upon the head with a stone, when friendship. One day she said to him: state of batchelorhood. May it become the with an angry "yelp" the wolf sprang into the pleasant task of some one of you-kind maiden thicket, and set up a long and dismal howl. readers-to convince him that second loves may | The boy listened to hear if there were any an- kiss. swering howls, and hearing none, took courage; but soon the savage beast, maddened with hunger, came at him again. With his club sky. he gave him a well directed blow between the eyes, which sent him howling back again into the thicket. Again and again was the contest renewed; many times did the savage yet cowardly animal make a spring at the lad, and many times did the boy beat him off, until at

> when the disappointed wolf, with a long and wailing howl, dashed into the woods.—Trembling with excitement, and wet with perspiration, the boy dropped the meat upon the floor. crying, " Mother I've got it; mother, I've got it," and fell exhausted at his mother's feet. " I don't believe that," says Harry, " we'd all have run, and so would nine men out of ten. I do not believe there ever was a boy so brave as that." Yet the story is true, boys, if t does seem a pretty large one. I can give

last he came near the log cabin of his parents;

INTERIOR CULTURE.

you the boy's name. - American Messenger.

In his " Answer to the Question, What is truth-what he has to avoid like poison, is the fleeting and the false. He will get no good by proposing to be in earnest at the moment. born with him, and felt to be his most precious inheritance."

The thought that love and truth, the poet's dowry, must be borne about, kept housed in the soul, ruling and engrossing until they shall quiver upon the strings of the lyre, and speak in sonorous and lofty numbers, is a noble one. The earnestness of the great poet cannot be simulated-it must be real. If he paints the pure white of the lily, it must be because, with keen love of the beautiful, he has observed it and copied it upon his spirit. He must be the candid observer of men, high and low, that he may sing worthily of men. He must be careful to shut out the false and fleeting, least in an unlooked for moment they come to spoil his

Is not the sentiment as appropriate to the

"It wasn't my fault! I did'nt know it | fleeting ; he must "cultivate love and truth." He, above all other men, and those of all other vocations, should feel that he can "get no good by proposing to be in earnest at the moment." His work is too grand and solemn to be thus lightly dispatched. The solemn carnestness which befits it is not a jerkin, to be he pulled off his jacket and threw it on the ground; then doubling up his fists, cried, ing power, or is absolutely nil.—North Western

> LIBERTY OR DEATH. A THRILLING INCIDENT.

Within the past three months a large number of slaves have been sent further South and sold to new masters; and the scenes in the auction marts have often been harrowing to witness-families being separated without the external decency which the slaveowners frequently affect to observe.

A week or two since, a large and rather intelligent mulatto was taken from his wife and children, and sold to a Texas planter at James' mart. He, poor fellow, was greatly depressed, and seemed for a time unconscious of everything passing around him. At last he aroused himself from his introspection, and asked if he had been sold, and to whom? The name of the planter was given, and the location of his plan-

An expression of agony, succeeded by cloud of despair, passed over the man's face but without speaking, he walked quietly into the middle of the street, and before any one could divine his motive, or anticipate his inten tion, he drew a pistol, which he had consealed upon his person, and placing the muzzle to his forehead, pulled the trigger. The upper part of the mulatto's head was

fairly blown off; and he fell a mangled corpse in the midst of the crowded thoroughfare. The bondsman was free. Suicide had saved

him from Slavery.

The crowd, ever curious, but rarely sympa thetic, especially when a negro is the sufferer or the victim, gathered for a moment about the body; but no one pitied, no one bestowed more thought upon the heart-broken slave than

if he were a dog.

A few asked "what in the devil was the matter with the nigger." Others observed: "The d—d nigger must have been crazy;" and the Texas planter swore roundly-saying, much out of pocket. If he'd come to life again, I'd give him forty lashes."

But the crowd went hurrying on, and the away like a poisoned dog .- N. Y. Tribune.

STATISTICS OF HUMAN LIFE .- The tota number of human beings on earth is now computed in round numbers at 1,000,000,000. They speak 3,064 now known tongues, and in which upward of 1,100 religions or creeds are preached. The average age of life is 331 years. One-fourth of the born die before they reach the age of 7 years, and the half before the 17th year. Out of 100 persons only six reach the age of 60 years and upward, while only one in 1,000 reaches the age of 100 years. Out of 500 only one attains 80 years. Out of the thousand million living persons 330,000, 000 die annually, 91,000 daily, 3,730 every erally stronger proportionately than men, until | of the Congregational order, can obtain more par are in proportion to single life (bachelors and or Publisher of the Principia. spinsters) as 100: 75. Both births and deaths are more frequent in the night than in the day. One fourth of men are capable of bearing arms, but not one out of 1,000 is by nature inclined for the profession. The more civilized a country is the more full of vigor, life, and health are the people. The notion that education

CAN THEY "TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES .-- An old negro has literally cut his way into a comfortable living in Michigan. A Detroit paper

tells the story thus: " About five years ago an old colored man came to this city from over the river in search of employment, and was directed to a farmhouse some twelve miles out on the Pontiac road, where wood choppers were much needed. Thither he went, trudging the whole distance on foot, and secured an engagement, at nominal wages. Here he worked faithfully for a year, when his employer told him that if he would the rise; but as there are very many of his ried on, still clinging to his meat, the wolf was go to work on a piece of contuguous woodland, he might have a life lease of all he would clear and fence in. The task of clearing even a single acre of heavily timbered land seemed almost impossible; but the idea of having a place he might call his own as long as he lived, nerved him to the undertaking, and up to the present time, by commendable perseverance and industry, he has not only cleared between ten and eleven acres of ordinary wood land, but grubbed and ploughed it too, besides putting up a comfortable log cabin, in the regular

Old Virginny' style." -- Tribune. lady of New Bedford, was intimately aquainted in a family in which there was a sweet, bright little boy of some five years, between whom and herself there sprang up a very tender

"Willie, do you love me?" "Yes, indeed !" he replied, with a clinging

"How much ?"

"Why, I love you-I love you-up to the

Just then his eye fell on his mother. Flinging his arms about her, and kissing her passion ately, he exclaimed : But mamma, I love you, way up to God !" Could the distinction between the two loves

be more exquisitely drawn?

CEMENT FOR THE TOPS OF BOTTLES OR JARS. Take equal parts of resin and brick dust, pounded fine, and lump of beeswax. Stew them together and keep in an old tin, melting it when you want to seal your jars.

WHITE SPONGE CAKE .- Whites of eight eggs, beat to light froth; add one and a half tumbler of pulverized sugar; one tumbler of flour; three fourths teaspoonful cream tartar, mixed well in flour. GREASE Spors .- The following is from the

Agriculturist :- Many of these eyesores may ition of Cowper into the kitchen and dabbed it into the butter plate. She scraped some of the French chalk over the spots of grease, and in an hour afterward brushed off the powder, and put on a fresh dose, leaving it three or four the distance and directness, when Cowper was himself again. "The time application operates consilier to the cours, when coverage and the distance and directness of the route, and may be cased clothing." be removed for a sixpence invested in French Poetry?" Leigh Hunt says: "What the poet has to cultivate above all things is love and ample, that the four-year-old carried a nice ed-His earnestness must be innate and habitual; an hour afterward brushed off the powder, and greased clothing, though sometimes two or three applications may be needed. The French chalk (clay) can be obtained at any drug store."

If misfortune comes into your house, be patient, and smile pleasantly, and it will stalk out again, it can't bear cheerful company.

In the ruins of Herculaneum the excavations are carried on actively. Toward the latter end of December last, two lions were found in that town, half a metre long, and carved in marble. The style was Grecian, of a high order of art. Other interesting objects have been recovered, such as fragments of buried

A JUVENILE TEETOTALER .- A company of children in one of the interior towns, concluded to found a city, and, as a beginning, each boy had an occupation assigned him, such as was supposed necessary, to advance the interest of their embryo capital. In assigning the various occupations, one little fellow was told he must keep a hotel; to this he objected, but on being pressed finally consented, provided he might be allowed to make it a Temperance insisted that it was out of question to keep a

house. This did not suit his comrades who public-house without selling liquor; but our young tetotaler, after consulting his mother on the objection to selling rum, and being a great favorite among his companions, was finally allowed (in imitation) to carry on business as he saw fit. This may seem trifling, but mark its effect. A man given to strong drink in Adam'tine, Star least regard for humanity, or that kind of the vicinity, hearing of the discussion, was so COAL much struck by the seemingly trifling affair Liv. Orr'lle ch'n 5 50 @ that he abandoned the use of intoxicating liquors, and became a staunch advocate of Temerance, to the great joy of his family and friends. The influence of this trifling occurrence may yet be felt in heaven .- Union Temp. Jour.

> dowed them so largery with the glow which a little romping imparts to the cheeks, than a distorted spine, or a pallid brow. Health is one of the greatest of blessings; and only a good share of physical exercise can secure this to children. Let them romp then, even if they do make some noise, and tear their dresses occasionally and lead you to cry out, "Oh dear! what shall I do!" Yes! let them
>
> Something, new, (suits)
>
> Sheathing, new, (suits) romp. Soberer time will come by-and by Shetgs! Life brings its cares soon enough to all; and Life brings its cares soon enough to all; and let the children be happy while they are young.
>
> Calicos, bine. - Calicos, sand Calicos, fame and Calicos, fam parents thwart his plans? We do not believe in a dull childhood, but in cheerfulness in youth, Cot. Os So. No. 1

Cot. Os So. No. 1 Cot. Os So. No. 1 Cot. Os So. No. 1 Cot. Os So. No. 1 Cot. Os So. No. 2 Cot. Batts......

"IT IS ALL MY OWN."—A man of wealth, Cot. Yn. 14620... Cot. Yn. 20 & up and cheerfulness in age. living a stranger to religion and its ordinances, was walking and holding this soliloquy : "What a happy man I am! I have an ample fortune, an affectionate wife, and everything to make D-n the cursed darkey. I could have sold me comfortable; and what is more, I am inhim for two thousand dollars. I'm just so debted to no one for it; I have made it myself ; I am independent of every one ; it is all my own. Many persons are under obligations Bulsam Capate here and there, but I am not. It is all my negro, and the great tragedy, deeper and grander and more awful than "Othello," were him to the nearest church. He went in, and him to the nearest church. He went in, and forgotten; and the heroic martyr was hauled just at that moment the minister rose and read

> Poor freedom is better than rich slavery. What is not needed is dear at a farthing. Chains are chains, though they be golden.

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